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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,957—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1897.

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OLD COUNTRY.
Contains over 200 Apartments.
Furnished with all Modern Luxury, Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Patentees, Imperial Institute, and in the midst of
MODERATE HOTEL
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5188	M. DeHorne	27th March,
P.&O. INDIA	6009	H. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4216	T. F. Creery	10th "
P.&O. PENINSULAR	4297	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5188	M. DeHorne	24th "
P.&O. BRITANNIA	6955	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
GANGES	4216	T. F. Creery	8th "
P.&O. CALEDONIA	7358	W. R. Andrews	15th "
			FRIDAY, 3 P.M.
* THAMES	4268	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5188	M. DeHorne	28th "
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
P.&O. GOOD HOPE	6032	F. H. Seymour	11th "
GANGES	4216	T. F. Creery	18th "
P.&O. INDIA	6009	H. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhin to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Ryzewicth	1,313	1st April, 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Niesiolh	1,111	1st May 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, Or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,295	12th April.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	1,151	12th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 155

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 475
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austrian Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,478	21st April 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the S. S. "AGAMA" to Calcutta on the homeward voyage only.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Rawson House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 25, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
MELBOURNE	4,083	Dumbatean	Friday noon. 9th April.
BALAZIE	4,255	Paul	16th May.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Building, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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CALCUTTA—61, Council House Street.
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PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O. the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPINGS." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged for such our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
Messrs. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

ATTENTION given to the selection of berths for Passengers.

TICKETS issued available from any Railway Ports of the Globe.

TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing all places of interest.

BOOKS Tickets met and assisted at Ports and Cities.

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Military Officers, Government Officials, Europe via China and America.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed. Balances does not fall below Rs. 1,000

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ANNUITIES and PENSIONS collected and every Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Information free on application.

No. 3, Esplanade Road.

And 1, Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th March, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "PARWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Clutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 1st April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Lingah, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, about 29th March.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th March

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 11th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon *via* Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th March, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

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REQUIRED

11,000 FEET of 6" SPIGGOT and FAUCET CAST-IRON PIPES plain ends as follows:—

8,000 ft.	tested to bear water pressure of 300' head,	
500 ft.	Do.	150' "
2,500 ft.	Do.	100' "

The Pipes to be delivered at Veraval on or before 7th May, 1897. A copy of the specification and terms of agreement can be obtained on payment of one Rupee from the office of the Undersigned at Junagadh.

Tenders will be received up to the 15th of April, 1897, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (100) which will be returned if Tender not accepted.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

BEHECHARDAS VIHARIDAS,
Acting Diwan of Junagadh.

Diwan's Office, Junagadh, 23rd March, 1897.

WANTED TWO CLERKS

To do Correspondence and Accounts in English and Arabic. Pay Rs. 40.

Apply to OOMER JAMAL VUYANI,
Commission Stables, Byculla.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12, "Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough. It was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TRETIMONY

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1891. "I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
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USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief,

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and sold in Bottles by all Chemists

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

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These Clocks go in any position—a most important consideration—and require to be wound once in 8 days.

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Repeaters striking hours when interrogated Rs. 150 175, 275 and 290.

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MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
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UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
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PLACED IN TRUST
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Working Expenses are the Lowest of any
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Intending Assurers should realise how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

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Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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LATEST,
CHEAPEST,
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COMPLETE IN BOX WITH FILLER AND DIRECTIONS.

This pen is made by experienced British Workmen, and consists of a hard rubber holder tapering to a round point similar in appearance to a lead pencil, and writes with equal smoothness but with fluid ink.

The point and needle of the Pen are made of Platinum alloyed with Iridium, substances of great durability and which are not affected by the action of any kind of Ink.

Pens hold sufficient Ink to write 12,000 words, do not leak or blot, and can be carried in the pocket in any position 4 0

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BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S CLARETS.

GUARANTEED PURE, SOUND AND WHOLESOME.

		Bots.	Pints.
Light Breakfast Claret	Per doz. Rs.	10 8	6 8
Italian Claret	" "	11 8	6 8
St. Julien Medoc	" "	12 0	7 4

The above Wines are of superior quality in body and bouquet, and are undoubtedly the best Wines sold at the price in Bombay.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

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FOR SORE EYES, CHAFED SKIN, PILES, INSECT BITES, STINGS, SCALDS, CUTS, SUNBURN, EARACHE, NEURALGIC and RHEUMATIC PAINS, THROAT COLDS, and SKIN AILMENTS generally, is

CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC OINTMENT,

Large Pots, 13½d. each (English rate). Free from Animal Fat.

W. C. FITZGERALD, Chemist, Wellington, New Zealand, writes:—"It is without exception the best healing Ointment I ever used."

A CEYLON PLANTER writes:—"I used your Ointment myself, and for my estate coolies, who were much troubled with very ugly sores on their legs, and I know it to be a very valuable article."

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER,
AWARDED 76 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds:—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & Co.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE
PHENYLE.

THE BEST, SAFEST and CHEAPEST DISINFECTANT for HOUSEHOLD USE.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Per Bottle, As. 6, 12, and Re. 1-12; Per Gallon, Re. 4-12. Wholesale Prices on Application.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY AND MADRAS PRESIDENCIES:

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BICYCLE BROOCHES

IN 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 40.

BICYCLE SCARF PINS

IN 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 25.

ALL THE LATEST LONDON NOVELTIES

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The Most Magnificent and UP-TO-DATE STOCK of 18 Carat Jewellery and PRESENTATION WARE.

NEW STOCK of Ladies' Jewelled Earstuds.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Gold Watch Chains.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Watches.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Finger Rings.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Necklaces, Brooches and Bangles.
NEW STOCK of Gentlemen's Watches.
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NEW STOCK of Silver Ware.
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NEW STOCK in all Departments.

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Engineer's Office, March 23, 1897.

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Net Premiums		£847,095
Profit—excluding Interest.	£104,176	
Interest on Investments ...	33,001	
		137,177
Dividends for Year	£42,550	
Added to Reserves	94,627	
		137,177

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS. £4,202,433.

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1885	490,012	 351,657
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NOTICES.

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NOTICE.

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By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

Bombay, 24th March, 1897.

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NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—

(1) The detention at Wadi of *all* Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any food-grains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt., Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).

Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

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CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
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5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorities and Beth-Els.
10. The Loadstone Mountain —Crete.
11. 'Mayvns, Medea and Mala—Touch-stone.
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THE PILLAR.
15. The Axis as Pillar
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17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.
22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.
24. The Tree-trunk.
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26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Lauros.
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POLAR MYTHS.
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VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

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2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
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WHORLS. RAGS.

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Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.

45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIA[LS]

Clarke's Blood Mixture is so[ld] [illegible] 2s. 9d. each, and in cases cont[aining] [illegible] in Bottles the quantity, 11s.—sufficient [to effect a] [illegible] six times [illegible] cure in the great [majority of long-standing] cases, BY ALL CHE[MISTS] [illegible] to effect a perma[nent] MEDICINE VE[NDORS] [illegible] Proprietors: T[HE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND] COUNTIES DR[UG] COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark[illegible] "BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CA[UTION].—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,

63, King's Cross Road,

LONDON

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER, Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

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LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) .... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST .... „ 16,00,000

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FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.; GORDHUNDAS KHATAO, Esq.; SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.; NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... .... „ 4,500,000	=	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.................. „ 4,130,000	=	„ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY, Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LON[DON].

BRANCHES in all Principal Town[s] [illegible] [LON]DON. Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Ch[illegible] [Pla]ces of France, Calcutta, Bourne, Sydney, Tamatave and [Chi]cago, New Orleans, Melbourne.

Current Deposit Accounts [illegible] Tananarive. [illegible] on Daily Balances from [illegible] are opened, and Interest is allowed be learnt on applicatio[n] [illegible] Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to

Special arrangem[ents] [illegible].

Deposit Acco[unts] [illegible] [amou]nts may be obtained on application.

to be ascerta[ined] [illegible] [Acco]unts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates

Drafts [illegible] [iss]ued on application.

chief [illegible] and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the [chief] commercial Towns of the World.

[The] Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT, Manager.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality, Outward elegance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, who carry the day in every contest.

BEYNON & CO.'S

PURE AERATED WATERS

Are always of One Standard, Pure and Brilliant Quality, and perfectly filtered by

THE AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN FILTER. THEORIE. PASTEUR.

SODA, As. 8; LEMONADE, As. 10; ZOLAKONE, As. 12.

BEYNON & CO. | ENGLISH CHEMISTS. | BOMBAY & POONA.

BADHAM,

PILE & CO.,

LTD.,

BOMBAY.

THE LATEST

NOVELTIES

IN

MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS
FLOWERS
TRIMMINGS,
LACE GOODS,
GLOVES & HOSIERY
SUNSHADES.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND

RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in *white* letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

● Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA' PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

THE

ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, used up, and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overtaking and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled wonders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; while married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Clare ment Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona,

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

INSURANCES.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5 000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates:—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND........	„ 5,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......................	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....................	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...............	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL.........................	„ 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............................	„ 2,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...........Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...........................Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........................... „	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... „	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA, C.I.E., (CHAIRMAN).
HON'BLE MR. ABDALLA M. DHARAMSI.
CHUBILDAS LALLOOBHOY, Esq.
D. GOSTLING, Esq.
E. F. ALLUM, Esq., (*ex-officio*.)

Intending Assurers are invited to COMPARE the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA" with those of any other Company.

SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Absolute Security.
New and Improved Tables.
Very Low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
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Freedom from usual restrictions.
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All Policies simple in form, World-wide and Indisputable.
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Protection from liability of Partnership.
Surrender Values in cash or Free Policy.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.
Policy-holders can appoint their own Directors and thus have a voice in its Management. This concession is not allowed by any other Company.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE

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The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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First insertion..	As. 5 per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COU[NTRY]	
Per Annum..........Rs.	12	Per Annum	[illegible]
Half-Yearly.......... „	6	Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly .... „	3	Quarterly	[illegible]

"BOMBAY GA[ZETTE]"

WEEKLY [illegible]

Post F[ree]

Per Annum .... [illegible]
Half-yearly .... [illegible]
Quarterly .... [illegible]

"BOMBAY [illegible]

OVERLAND [illegible]

Post F[ree]

Per Annum .... [illegible]
Half-yearly .... [illegible]
Quarterly .... [illegible]

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, &[c.] should be made payable to "Th[e] "Bombay Gazett."

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on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divi'd	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,350
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,280
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,280
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10. .c.	141
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£41
National Bank of India	80,000	£25	£12½	9 pr. ct.	9 5
PRESS COMPANIES				Yearly	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	800	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	1..	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 a	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	500	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	153
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	100	100	1	120
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	600	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	308
East India	250	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 5	95
Fort	150	8,500	600	25+80	1,100
French	30	600	600	dvd Rs30	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	525
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	137
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs.25	461
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	800	100	all	18 pr. ct	255
Mohmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	100	100	55	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs1	75
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	335
Munsser M.	1,000	250	[illegible]	15	191
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs20	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	140
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	35	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	500	500	500	20	51
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	30	2,251
Sind	400	1,000	750	5	520
Surat Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	270	200	all	15	220
Volkart	[illegible]	1,000	10	vd Rs35	1,050
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,791	100	100	dvd Rs 15	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	20,000	1,000	100	—	12
Back Bay Baths	50	50	50	1	4
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	15	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	5,000	3,500	300	6,150
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,600
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	2,250	100	100	dvd 3	69
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	5	1,125
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	3 pr. ct	26
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,600	50	50	dvd Rs12	280
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,400	45	100	8 pr. c	374
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	10	10	6 pr. ct	16
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	185
Kemp & Co	1,000	175	175	31	357
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	500	3	182
Marcks & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	181
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	[illegible]	100	9 pr. ct	65
Napier Foundry	1,000	[illegible]	100	—	63
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	6,000	100	9	12 pr. ct	168
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs6	94
Port Canning	8,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	475
Standy & Co	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co	2,500	500	500	5	1,060
Thacker & Co.	1,600	100	100	135	110
Telephone Co.	2,000	161	100	dvd Rs11	29
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,200	1,100	all		620
Anglo-Indian	1,815		100	Nil	43
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	68	1,000	1,000	60	1,001
Bellary S & W. Co., Ld (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	685
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000		690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.10	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.40	1,475
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	760
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Coimbatore S and W	8,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	2	701
Colaba Land & S Mills	4,000	750	750	dvd Rs12	503
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	558
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	545
Dhun Mills	1,000	500	1,000	30	500
Empress	3,100	500	500	dvd 25	515
Framjee Pet	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	850
Industan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	650
Hinganghat Mills	70	5,000	5,000	4	670
Howard and Bullough	2,500	500	500	25	675
Hope Mills	500	500	1,000	20	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Imperial Cotton	300	500	500	dvd Rs.15	430
Indian Manf	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775 xd
James Greaves	100	500	500	30	675
Jaffer Alli	400	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	dvd Rs.10	225
Jewraj Baloo	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.10	975
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	525
Kaisar-i-Hind	780	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	725
Khandesh Spinning Co	400	500	500	Nil	151
Kohinoor Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Lord Reay Mills	1,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	280
Lakhmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	445	1,000	1,000		800
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950
Mahalaxmee	355	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,000
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
[illegible]	2,400	500	500	15 pr c	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,250
Mazagon	5,000	350	250	dvd Rs 5	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dv Rs75	2,125
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	5,000	1,000	Nil	625
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs	400
Oriental	6,735	625	625	dvd Rs	385
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	915
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs	1,210
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,500
Secunderabad	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs 20	303
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,700	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	800	800	dvd Rs15	635
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	58	50	dvd R-15	60
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	200	1,000	1,000	51	51
Union Mills Ld	1,700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	501
Venis hunker Lakhm[illegible] ker C Mill Co Ld	800	500	500	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	90
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£18	—	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	51		
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	100	...	593 / 124

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... Rs. 16-1
Carolus ... nom.
Mexican Dollars ... nom.
Gold Five-Franc Pieces ... nom.
Bar Silver ... 82 14
Gold Leaf ... 25-12
Bar Gold, English (1/1 touch) ... 25-10
Bar Australian ... 25 10
Bar Bombay ... 25-8
Bar Pekin ... 25

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced ... 101
Three-and-a-half per cent 1893 ... 1-9-2
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loan ... nom.
New French Loan 4 per cent 1877 ... nom.
City of Paris Loan ... nom.
Unguaranteed Port Trust ...
Bono ... nom.

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
[illegible] Banks	On demand	1s. 3 3-32d.
do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-32d.
do.	6 months sight	1s. 3 1-8d.
[illegible]	Do.	—
[illegible]	do.	1s. 3 9-32d.
[illegible]	do.	1s. 3 11-32d.
[illegible]	do.	1s. 3 1-4d.
[illegible]	do.	1s. 3 5-16d.
[illegible]	do.	160 1-4
[illegible]	[illegible]	161 1-4
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 1
[illegible]	[illegible]	98 5-16
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 1
[illegible]	[illegible]	99 1-8
[illegible]	[illegible]	158 1-2

[illegible] prevents hair falling ... is from scurf and dandruff ... soft, pliable, and glossy, ... contains no mineral ingredients ... golden colour for fair hair ... perfumed. Sold by Chemists ... spurious imitations and buy ... Oil, of 20 Hatton, Garden

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water, 6-25m., 8-9a. Low-water, 1-31m., 0-43a.
B. V. R. Annual Inspection by Lieut.-Colonel Cooper, parade ground, 4-15 p.m.
B. V. A. Wheel Cup competition.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h., 58m. Sun sets, 6h., 13m. High-water, 8-9m., 9-0a., Low-water, 2-53m., 2-0a.
Goanese Mutual Provident Fund Association meeting, Tamarind Lane, 11 a.m.
P. & O. s.s. Socotra (extra), due to arrive.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A lecture on "The Duality of the Christian," will be delivered at the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, at 6 p.m., to-day, by Lieut., Col. Freeman.

LECTURE ON CHROMOPATHY.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Dadabhai Dhanjibhai Jassavala, in English, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 5 p.m. Subject:—"Chromopathy (Colour Cure), or the science of curing diseases by means of colours and the sun's rays." The lecture is open to the public. All medical men are specially invited.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.—In celebration of the 29th anniversary of the local Samaj, Divine Service will be conducted, to-morrow (Sunday), at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., respectively, and *Bhajan* (singing hymns to musical accompaniments) during the afternoon, in the Samaj Mandir, Girgaum. All are cordially invited to attend. Usually the anniversary extends over a week, but this year it has been confined to the principal day only, owing to the prevalence of plague in the city.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-45:—

March ... Installation ... C. Fredolis.
Song and Chorus ... From the Shop Girl ... Caryll.
Quadrille ... From Il Trovatore ... A. Modiggiani.
Selection ... The Pirates of Penzance ... A. Sullivan.
Valse ... Chinese Lanterns ... A. Morelli.
Polka ... Minuit ... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FAREWELL GATHERING AT THE AHMEDABAD GUJARAT CLUB.—The members of the Gujarat Club, Ahmedabad, met on Wednesday evening in the club premises to bid farewell to Professor Darasha S. Sethna, M.A., some time principal, Kolapur College, who is going to England on the 1st proximo to study for the Bar. Rao Bahadoor Krishna Mukharam A. Mehta, the president of the club, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad, Rao Sahebs Madhavlal Harilal and Jivanlal Pranlal, Messrs. L. M. Wadia, Khushaldas, J. V. Dixa, and several others were present. The secretary, Mr. Bhat, spoke at some length as to the sociable and amiable qualities of Mr. Sethna, and the games he had introduced into the club; and expressed the regret of the members that they should have to be separated from him for a long period. Finally, he wished him a successful career in England. In reply, Mr. Sethna thanked the members for their kindness, and hoped that on his return to India after three years he would find the club very prosperous and the members all happy and contented. Seth Chimanbhai Nagindas then garlanded Mr. Sethna on behalf of the club; and the members separated after taking tea and *indulging in friendly chat and exchanging mutual good wishes.*

PRESENTATION AT B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY WORKSHOP, PAREL.—A large and enthusiastic gathering of the employes of the machine-shop and friends assembled in the hall of the Mechanic Institute, Parel, on the evening of Thursday, the 25th inst, to wish Mr. James Cobban, the machine shop foreman, "Bon Voyage," and to present him with an illuminated address and a gold repeater watch on the occasion of his departure for England on furlough. Mr. J. Whitby, smith-shop foreman, was called to the chair, and in a few happy remarks opened the proceedings. He called Mr. Stevens, head chargeman, to read the address and make the presentation on behalf of the employes, which was done. Thereafter the guest of the evening, Mr. Cobban, in a few well-chosen remarks, thanked his workmen for the very handsome present and good-wishes. This was followed by some suitable remarks from Messrs. Birch and Cameron. A lady's work-box was presented to Mrs. Cobban. An expert photographer was in attendance, and took a number of photos during the gathering. After wreaths of flowers and garlands had been handed all round and sweets distributed, a most enjoyable evening was brought to a close by a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Whitby for his able conduct in the chair.

GOA NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MARCH 23.

Most exaggerated reports are being circulated here regarding the daily mortality from plague in Bombay. It is stated among other things that there have been hundreds of attacks among the Goans, and that almost all have succumbed to the disease, with the result that a large number of poor people, who would have most willingly gone to Bombay and earned their livelihood, dare not leave their homes. Petty thefts are daily reported in almost every village, and if the plague in Bombay does not subside before long, it is certain that these poor people will be reduced to beggary. It is difficult to convince the ignorant men of the harm they are doing by spreading false and exaggerated reports regarding the spread of the plague in Bombay.

It is currently reported that Mr. C. R. da Costa is coming out to Goa as Chief Secretary to Government, in place of Mr. Taborda, who is shortly returning to Portugal. It is difficult to say what truth there is in the rumour, but connected as the gentleman is with one of the principal families in Goa, and knowing the country and the people so well, there is no doubt that his presence in Goa at this critical juncture would be very valuable to Government.

News was received in Pangim on the 20th instant that over a hundred Ranes and dacoits had attacked and burnt down the Custom Office at Zuma, whereupon a detachment of seventeen soldiers, under the command of one commissioned officer, were immediately despatched to Sanguem.

Some persons were discharged, the other day, from the lazaretto, at Reis Mazos, after having been detained there for thirty days. Among these there were a few who had come to Goa on a month's leave. These not only did not visit their homes, but had actually to ask for an extension of leave from their employers, to enable them to undergo the full term of quarantine.

The Superintendent of Customs at Collem has a very important case pending before him—that of a Government Fiscal Agent, who is alleged to have been in the habit of smuggling goods through the Portuguese Frontier without paying duty,—the result of which is being anxiously awaited.

NAGPUR NOTES.

LAST Saturday night, commencing at 9 o'clock writes a correspondent, we had a storm, accompanied by lightening, thunder, dust, and a fair fall of rain. The storm grew stronger, and by 9-45 those who Sleep under heaven's canopy had to retire in-doors. The heat inside was unbearable. By 10 everything was at an end, and we had a glorious Sunday morn, and even the non-church goers were inclined to pay a visit to the house of God. Ever since that day the weather has been fairly cool, though towards evening the skies indicate a storm. Some prognosticate an early monsoon this year. A bad foreboding for your city, if this oracle is fulfilled, as in that case the plague is likely to assume an endemic form.

Mr. Stanyon, C. I. E., has been gazetted for the vacancy of one of the Session Judgeship, and has been posted to Nagpur, relieving Mr. Campbell, I. C. S. Mr. Stanyon will make a capital judge. He is a first-class Volunteer, takes a keen interest in all the Volunteer movements, being a Captain in the corps. Our Civil Surgeon applied to the Administrative Medical Officer, Central Provinces, for the services of Sergeant Lieut. H.F.A.L. Hammond, on plague duty here, to be sent to Bombay to study Professor Haffkine's prophylatic inoculation. No reply has been received as yet. It would be a good thing if that officer were sent to your city, for who can predict the plague may not assail Nagpur? Amidst a cheerful gathering at the railway station, on Tuesday morning, the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. F. Stevens, left this station to take up his appointment in the Calcutta High Court.

The Roman Catholic Bishop having finished his first lenten mission to the soldiers at Kamptee, has gone on a similar mission to Jubbulpur.

The mofussil residents, who had to depend upon Bombay supplies, like us, must suffer greatly by orders not being executed.

DEATH IN THE AGA KHAN FAMILY.

IT is with deep regret we announce the sad death of her Highness Lady Aga Coochik Shah, the daughter of his late Highness Aga Shahabudin Shah, and niece of his Highness Aga Khan. She suddenly complained of cholic, and on examination by Dr. W. K. Hatch, F.R.C.S., and Dr. L. P. De Rozario, it was pronounced to be a severe attack, which finally terminated in her death, yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock. No skill was spared to save her, she having the constant attendance of able medical men and an experienced nurse. Her untimely death has put the whole of the Aga Khan family into deep mourning. The loss has been further greatly felt by the Khoja community at large, who turned out in large numbers to attend the funeral.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the entries for to-day's races:—

Yachts Race.—Start at 4 p.m.

Yachts Name.	Entered by.
Tomtit	R H B Hopkins
Dudley	Dr J Pollen
Kiralyne	E Comber
Cygnet	E C Richards
Eileen	Lieut R St J Gillespie
Janeta	Officers, R E
Moody	J B K Macbeth
Red Rose	Capt W Chandler
Kismet	W P Symonds
Mannikin	Officer, R A

Ships' Boats Race.—Start at 4-15 p.m.

Boats Name.	Entered by.
H M S Magicia Cutter	George W Silvester
R I M S Canning's Life Boat	Lieut J N F Wilson
R I M S Canning's Cutter No 1	Lieut D F Vines
R I M S Canning's Cutter No 3	Sub Lieut Huddleston
R I M S Canning's Whaler	Sub Lieut Campbell
S S Afghan's Gig	Commander R Barton
R I M S Dockyard Cutter	A Monk

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive, skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient Milk for the skin. It prevents and removes rickets, an sunburn, soothes, and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c., renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowland's Kalydor, and avoid poisonous, and worthless imitations.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A WOMAN SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

IMPERATRIX VS. THAKU KOM GANU.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Acting Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in January last, convicted the accused Woman of the murder of Luxi, a girl, and sentenced her to death. Mr. Narayen Vishnu Gokhale, appointed by the Registrar, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge remarked in his finding that the case was a very simple one. There was first a confession made by the accused to the second-class magistrate of Mahableshwar. She therein stated that, at 5 p. m., on the 13th December last, she took the deceased Luxi, aged 10 years, to the bed of a stream, near Mandlik's bungalow, and killed her by dropping stones on her head. The motive was a desire to possess the girl's ornaments. This confession the accused adhered to in the presence of Major Monks, the committing magistrate. The accused's pleader objected to the admission of the confession, but the Sessions Judge held them to have been voluntarily made, and admitted them. They were entirely supported by the evidence before the court. At 4-30 p.m., Maruti, the girl's father, saw her last. She was seen going with the accused in the direction of Mandlik's bungalow; and the accused seen was returning alone later on. A "punch" was held, and in their presence the accused produced the girl's ornaments, which her father identified as worn on that day by Luxi. This identification was corroborated by Kondi, Luxi's father-in-law, who, on her wedding day, fastened the trinkets on her person. The accused's clothes were not blood-stained, but her sister, Uma had shown how the blood-stains might have been removed. The chain of evidence, said the Sessions Judge, was completed by the medical evidence, which showed that death could scarcely have been caused save in the manner described in the accused's confession. There was no room for the suspicion that the accused was forced by the police to make a confession that tallied with the medical evidence. The murder had been a peculiarly cold-blooded one. The accused had long been a friend of the family of the deceased, and the sordidness of the motive made the act still more repulsive. Mr. Kincaid therefore awarded capital punishment.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, and after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, dismissed the appeal, and confirmed the sentence of death.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER OF A WIFE WITH A BILLHOOK.

IMPERATRIX VS. SAKHARAM DHONDIBA.

The accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who, in January last, found him guilty of murder, and sentenced him to death.

The accused, a koli, aged 25, was charged with the murder of his wife, Jhumki, aged 15 or 16 years. According to the evidence of the accused's parents, the accused and the deceased had come to live with them on account of the prevailing famine, and it being the time of the bajri harvest, they all four lived in a hut on the land, formed by one Damaji. On the morning of the 23rd October last, the accused and his wife were left alone. Damajee and his wife met as they were returning to the hut and arrived there together. At first no one was to be seen, but on looking about, they found their daughter's dead body lying in the channel by which the field was irrigated from the well. The body was still warm. The throat was cut, and there were other wounds, chiefly on the hands. It was covered over with a blanket. They raised an alarm, and on the villagers assembling, and search being made, the billhook produced in court was found stuck in a manure heap. The members of the "punch" said it was blood-stained. It was a weapon with a curved iron blade, about 12 inches long, and a short handle of iron and wood, about 6 inches long. The medical evidence proved that the injuries might have been caused with such a weapon. The throat was cut in two places, one of the wounds severing both the wind-pipes and the alimentary canal. The patel, after despatching his report, set out for the prisoner's village. It appeared that, though the accused set out in the direction of his home, he did not proceed there. He disappeared for a month and five days. On the 28th November, he was seen returning to his own village, and was at once arrested by the patel; and the next day he made a confession, and adhered to it before the committing magistrate. Neither of them was a full confession of murder. He said he merely threw the billhook at his wife, and, again, that he caught her misconducting herself. The first plea, said the Sessions Judge, was idle, as the number of the wounds inflicted, and the nature of one of them clearly indicated that the girl was overpowered and killed with determination. As to the second point, it appeared that the deceased had at some previous time been criminally intimate with one Khandu; but the prisoner had himself given up this plea, and denied that he was present on the scene at all. No palliation of crime remained; or the wife and husband had been subsequently living together. The prisoner was therefore sentenced to death.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, sentenced the prisoner to transportation for life.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY DISMISSED.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. MAHOMED HOOSEIN HAKIM, 5TH JUDGE.)

BHARMUL SHEWPAL AND OTHERS VS. THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

PLAINTIFFS claimed Rs. 236, being the value of seventy-nine bags of gum, consigned by the plaintiffs from the Hursud station, through the defendant, company, at Wari Bunder, and which goods were destroyed by fire on their way to Bombay. Mr. Suntook, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs; while Mr. Acworth, of Messrs Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Acworth, represented the Company.

His Honour, in giving his decision said: From the evidence recorded to-day before me, and before the learned Third Judge on a former occasion, I find that Passoo Hirji signed the risk note B., on behalf of the consignor, Passoo Momaya. I have compared the admitted writing of Passoo Hirji in exhibits O. and B. with that denied in exhibit A., and the examination leaves no doubt whatever in my mind. There is evidence that there was a small quantity of hemp-flax stored in the same waggon in which the nine bags of gum, forming the subject-matter of this suit, were placed, but hemp-flax is not classed as a combustible substance. There is also nothing to show that hemp-flax is liable to spontaneous combustion. This being so, it cannot be said that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway did wrong in allowing a small quantity of hemp-flax to be stored in the same waggon in which they carried the gum. I think that within the meaning of sections 151 and 152 of the Contract Act, the defendants' company took every care and precaution at the time of storing the goods, and during transit, and I find that there was no negligence on the part of the defendants' company. The goods were destroyed by fire during transit. The risk note executed by the consignor gives a complete protection to the defendants' company, and the suit is accordingly dismissed with costs. Professional costs to defendants' solicitor, Rs. 30.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR C. J. W. GRANT, V. C., Adjutant, Nilgiri Volunteers, officiates as D. A. A.-G. on the District Staff, Madras Command, pending the return from leave, of Major H. A. Vowell, D. A. A.-G., Belgaum District, who then takes up the appointment.

CAPTAIN N. G. WOODYATT, D. A. A.-G. for Musketry, 3rd Circle, Bengal Command, officiates as D. A. A.-G. for Musketry at the Head-Quarters of the Madras Command, vice Johnson, proceeding home on a year's leave.

CAPTAIN A. C. B. JOHNSON, 2-1st Gurkha Rifles, succeeds Captain Woodyatt as D. A. A.-G. for Musketry on the District Staff.

THE following appointments have been made:—13th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Deane, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Hervey vacated. Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Gwatkin, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command. Majors F. G. Atkinson and J. H. Balfour, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession. Captain M. L. Shipley, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, Lieutenant R. M. Hall, Supernumerary on the Establishment, to be Squadron Officer. 17th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. M. Wikeley, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Boudier, vacated. 7th Bengal Infantry.—2nd Lieutenants S. M. Tahourdin, from 8th Bengal Infantry, and A. H. Babington, from 6th Bengal Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officers. 1st Madras Pioneers.—2nd-Lieutenant H. C. M. James, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 6th M. I.—2nd-Lieutenant F.P. Rouse, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 9th M. I.—2nd-Lieutenant C. L. Peart, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 11th M. I.—2nd-Lieutenants H. W. Niven and G. Lyons, East Yorkshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officers. 19th Madras Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant A. J. P. Coke, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 21st Madras Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant F. G. Marsh, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

CALCUTTA LADIES' GOLF CLUB.

THE following is the result of the Handicap match three times round the course for the very handsome Trichinopoly Silver Bowl, presented by Mrs. Lorraine King, Captain of the Club:—

		Gr.		Hcp.	Net.
Mrs Lamond Walker	53	41	41	— 12	= 121
Mrs Longmuir	51	51	41	— 24	= 121
Mrs King	41	43	38	scr	= 123
Mrs Leslie	47	47	46	— 15	= 12.
Mrs Bush	45	45	45	— 9	= 126
Mrs Williams	45	47	41	— 6	= 127
Mrs Ker	40	42	44	+ 3	= 129
Mrs Bogg	41	45	41	+ 3	= 130
Mrs Hecble	44	47	42	— 3	= 130
Mrs Lovelock	48	42	43	scr	= 133
Mrs Rowe	45	45	44	scr	= 134
Miss N King	54	56	46	— 24	= 134
Mrs Kidston	47	44	44	scr	= 135
Mrs Lewes	56	55	50	— 18	= 143
Mr Cobbold	57	48	51	scr	= 156

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 25th March:—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Aurangabad City	Messrs. Crowley and Co., Iron merchants.
Karachi City	[illegible]ought and Co.
Karachi City	M. R. Deesa.
Calcutta	B. Holstom, 130 Bapty Road.
Kalewa Burma	A. H. Reuben, Esq., Henis Road, Jacobs Circle.
Partabgarh, Oudh	Sahib Din Khan, Sepoy Paltan No. 22 Military Police, Market.
Rangoon	C. Sebastian Butler care of Thomas Old Covil Pilla, Byculla.
Fyzabad	W. Barbon Jones, Esq., Imperial Hotel, Fort.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE OF LORD ROBERTS.

THE Royal Commission on the Administration of the Expenditure of India held another sitting on Monday (March 1st), at the India Office, London, Lord Welby being in the chair.

Lord Roberts, in reply to the Chairman, said that he had been Commander-in-Chief in Madras from November 1881 until August 1885, and was Commander-in-Chief in India from November 1885 until April 1893. Since he had been in this country he had commanded the forces in Dublin from 1st October 1895. Previous to holding the command in Madras he had had a very long service in India. He had read the evidence given before the Commission by Lord Wolseley, Lord Northbrook, and others, and in regard to the question of whether there was not too great a preponderance in the Council given to the military members, he felt quite certain that there was too great a preponderance of the military element. He had experienced quite as much if not more opposition from the military members with whom he had to deal, when he brought forward any measure which entailed spending money, as from any civilian members of the Viceroy's Council. The duties of the Commander-in-Chief prevented him from being regularly present at the meetings of the Council. From the latter end of October until March the Commander-in-Chief's time was chiefly spent in travelling about the country inspecting, attending camps of exercise, the concentration of troops, &c. Were he to remain with the Government of India during those months he could not possibly become acquainted with the country, or gain that personal knowledge of the troops under his command, which it was so desirable that he should possess. During the 7½ years he was Commander-in-Chief he travelled about 12,000 miles yearly. During his absence from the Council, if he had occasion to wish any particular point brought before the Council, he would communicate with either the Viceroy or the Military Member. So far as he was aware the Military Member had never been a civilian, but he had existed as a member of the Council all the time he (Lord Roberts) had been in India. In regard to the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief as to military expenditure he conceived it to be the exercise of the utmost possible care in seeing that no money was wasted on unnecessary works, and in never recommending any measure involving expenditure unless he thought it to be absolutely essential for the efficiency of the Army. When he was in India he made himself acquainted with the officers of the troops, he inspected the barracks, saw that the men were made as comfortable as circumstances admitted, that the sanitary arrangements were attended to, that there was a sufficient supply of pure drinking water, that the hospitals were properly managed, and that there were suitable means of instructing the troops in their several duties—that in fact everything was done to ensure the troops being able to take the field on the least possible notice, and at the least possible cost. If the cost of any measure which he suggested was small he merely communicated with the Controller of Military Accounts to see if it could be met, but if it was at all large he always brought the matter to the notice of the Government of India and the Indian Military Department, writing occasionally privately to the Viceroy or to the Military Member to ascertain their views upon any big question, such as the increase of the pay of the native soldiers. He used also to discuss the matter with the Financial Member of the Council. Whenever he found that the Viceroy or Military Member was opposed to his views he never pressed them unless he was convinced that the efficiency of the Army would be impaired if they were not adopted. Every question connected with the organisation of the Army which was brought before the Viceroy or the Council would come through him. The duties of a Commander-in-Chief, as member of the Council, were, in his opinion, to support the Viceroy and Financial Member on all general questions, and all military questions to accept their decision after having placed them in possession of the reasons which caused the expenditure to be recommended.

The Chairman: That is to say you would not feel that your duties were entirely confined to the question of the desirability or undesirability of making certain changes in the military organisation?—Certainly.

The Commander-in-Chief, qua member of the Council, would feel himself at liberty to take part in any questions of administration that might come before the Council?—Certainly, but I did not do so, of course, on questions like the Civil Service admission or anything of that sort, which I did not know anything about.

If you found the Viceroy and the Financial Member opposed to you, their opinion against you, it would have very great weight with you, would it not?—Quite so. All proposed expenditure not authorised by the regulations are submitted by one of two departments, the Adjutant-General's, and the Quartermaster-General's, by them they are placed before the Military Member of Council or Viceroy, or both, as may be considered advisable. If the matter is not one to be brought before the Council, of which the Viceroy is the judge, the decision of the Government is conveyed to the Commander-in-Chief, his recommendation being either accepted, modified or refused.

I think we gather that the Viceroy has not the power in the long run of preventing a member of the Council from bringing a question before the Council?—I do not think so. I, personally, always spoke to the Viceroy before I brought anything before the Council, and I would not have done so without his consent. So far as I know what duties the Secretary at War had to perform in former days, I think as a general analogy the position of Military Member of the Council corresponds to that, namely, he is the officer responsible for Army finance. So far as my experience goes the Military Member does check, rather than encourage, military expenditure. My experience extends over a good many years. Besides being Commander-in-Chief in Madras for nearly four years I was in the Quartermaster-General's Department, off and on, for some 13 years, and during all those years eight different officers held the appointment of Military Member of the Council, and the bent of all was decidedly towards economy in military expenditure. The relations of the Commander-in-Chief to the Military Department are much the same as towards the Military Member, except that he would usually be on more confidential terms with the latter. With the Accountant-General the Commander-in-Chief has no direct communication. The Commander-in-Chief communicates with the Military Secretary and it would be in the power of the Military Secretary to communicate thereon with the Viceroy without reference to the Military Member, though in practice he would communicate with the Military Member. That is very different to the organisation of the Home Departments, where the Secretary of a Department is purely the Secretary of the Minister and has no right to communicate with anybody outside the Minister. It is possible that communications on military subjects might reach the Viceroy without the Military Member being aware of it, but I should not think it at all likely to happen. The Military Secretary is practically speaking the Secretary for the Military Member of the Council, but at the same time he does go direct to the Viceroy. If there is a difference of opinion between him and his member of the Council he can bring it before the Viceroy on his own initiative. In regard to the relation of the Commander-in-Chief to the Finance Member of the Council, it is the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to bring forward expenditure which he believes to be necessary for the efficiency of the Army, but he should as far as possible be in accord with the opinion of the Financial Member. I never found any difficulty in doing so for the reason that I believe I was as anxious to avoid unnecessary expenditure as he was, though occasionally our view of what was necessary and what was not necessary might differ. The Financial Member was always ready to meet my views as far as was possible, having regard to the general requirements of the Budget. The relations of the Commander-in-Chief to the Viceroy should be of the most cordial and intimate nature. As the head of the Army in India, the Viceroy is always responsible for its efficiency, and if the Viceroy for some reason or another objects to this or that proposal, made by the Army Headquarters, the Commander-in-Chief is bound to accept his decision without demur. In the Council, on all questions on which the Commander-in-Chief may have no particular concern, he should, in my opinion, support the Viceroy. The Viceroy is the responsible head of the Government, and as he is in constant communication with the Secretary of State for India, he should know better than any of the members of the Council the feelings of the Cabinet and of the people of England in regard to any special matter that may be brought forward for discussion. So strongly do I feel the importance of supporting the Viceroy that I only remember two occasions when I obtained his sanction to bring for a second time before the Council questions on which I had been outvoted, the Viceroy being with the members who opposed me. The Military Department is rather the department of the Military Member than the Commander-in-Chief.

Perhaps I might sum up what you have been telling us thus: The Commander-in-Chief rather than the Military Department advises the Viceroy on military policy, but the Military Member is responsible for the estimates required to give effect to that policy, and the Financial Member explains the financial consequence of that policy, shows whether the revenue can be relied upon to meet it, and criticises the estimates in detail from the financial point of view?—The Commander in Chief is the military adviser of the Viceroy on all matters connected with the Army, but whether he is the adviser in military policy would depend I imagine on his personal character, and his knowledge of the country and people. A Commander-in-Chief who was a stranger to India and was without any acquaintance with the inhabitants and who had only a general idea as regards India, with regard both to its internal and to its external affairs, would be a very unsafe adviser; nor would, I imagine, any Viceroy depend on such a man for advice as to military policy. As Lord Cromer has said, the position that the Military Member of the Council holds on the Council depends very much on the member's personality.

Of course military policy includes all questions of organisation?—Yes; of course the Commander-in-Chief would be the adviser of that.

Did your experience lead you to think that these financial checks worked satisfactorily?—From the financial point of view they were certainly satisfactory, but from the point of view of a Commander-in-Chief they were often greatly disappointing. They interfered in my carrying out many things which would, in my opinion, have enhanced the efficiency of the Army. I was ready to defer to the financial authorities if they convinced me of the difficulty of providing ways and means for the expenditure proposed.

Sir David Barbour has spoken of the power of control entrusted to the Finance Member as being theoretically complete, but not complete in practice. I do not think that Lord Cromer shared that view and I think that Lord Northbrook inclined to Lord Cromer's opinion. What is your experience on that point?—My experience is to endorse Lord Northbrook's and Lord Cromer's opinion. The financial check is certainly not weak on matters of military expenditure. In my opinion Sir Auckland Colvin has no ground for saying that the financial check has not been so strong of late years as it was previously. I am supported in this view by an extract from a speech of Sir James Westland's, the present Financial Member of the Council quoted by Sir Henry Brackenbury. Sir James shows clearly that what Sir Auckland Colvin calls "a want of financial check" may be more correctly described as a difference of opinion in regard to the policy by which the Government of the day were guided. I gather from the evidence given by Sir Auckland Colvin and Sir David Barbour that they considered the Financial Member did not in their time carry sufficient weight in the matter of directing the general policy of the country, but surely the power exercised by any Financial Member must depend upon his own personality, and the amount of influence which his opinion has with his colleagues in Council. I do not see how more authority can be given to any particular member of the Governor-General's Council without placing him in a position to exercise undue control over the policy of the Government, which would involve the possibility of the Financial Member of the Council subordinating the safety of the Country to financial considerations.

Mr. Leonard Courtney: On financial questions the Finance Minister ought to be the predominant partner as against the military man?—Certainly. He has checked me in several moves I wanted to make.

Do you think he is privileged too much?—I do not say that; I think from his own point of view he was quite right.

They say they did not prevail quite enough?—Exactly; however I always had to give in (Laughter.)

It depends you say upon the character of the members on each side?—It does.

Would it not also depend a good deal upon the view of the Viceroy?—I think the Viceroy generally supported the Finance Minister against the Military.

The Chairman: Both Sir Auckland Colvin and Sir David Barbour explained to us that when the Viceroy was what they called "of an economical turn of mind," they wanted nothing more, but where they thought the financial check was deficient was when the Viceroy, with his great power was, I will not say uneconomical, but had a tendency to think that a policy, which was perhaps an expensive policy, was indispensable?—Yes; but the Viceroy would not probably go entirely by his views. He would of course have the assistance of the views of the other members of the Council, on which there are three civilian members besides the Financial Member. If he were supported by those three members and the Military Member and the Commander-in-Chief himself, it is well to suppose that the policy he was advocating was the right one.

JAPAN AND THE GOLD STANDARD.

THE announcement that the Japanese Government has decided to adopt the gold standard, though apparently true, is still scarcely credible. It is difficult to find any sound reason for such a step in either the financial, industrial, or comercial position of Japan. Japan has scarcely any *foreign* debt to speak of; one set of gold bonds issued in 1873 is known in in the London market, but, it is redeemable by April 1 this year, and only about £47,000 is now outstanding. Another loan is also known, but that is payable in silver yen. Japan, therefore, unlike India has practically no loss by exchange on foreign liabilities. It may be that she contemplates marketing her bonds abroad, and believes that they will be more readily saleable if payment in gold is guaranteed. Enterprise in Japan, after the speculative outburst which followed the conclusion of the war with China, has been greatly restricted for some time past by a very tight money market, and Japan may be anxious to raise capital for the pursuit of her unquestionably ambitious career. The measures which are being taken for the adoption of the gold standard by Russia may also not have been without influence. Just as Germany imagined, after the Franco-Prussian war, that, on the one hand, the silver standard implied inferiority, and on the other, that the industrial and commercial pre-eminence of Great Britain was due to our gold standard, so Japan may suppose that the adoption of the same standard as Russia and the European nations will give her a commanding position financially, industrially, and commercially in the Far East. She is making great efforts to develop trading relations by way of the Pacific with the United States and Canada also, and may therefore have been influenced to some extent by the so-called "sound money" victory in the recent American Presidential campaign. Then, again, Japan has for a considerable time past been disposed to liken herself to Germany and to adopt Germany as a model in many things and the fact that Germany, after exacting her huge war indemnity from defeated France, employed it in establishing the gold standard may with such imitative tendencies existing in Japan have in itself been sufficient to create an aspiration to employ the indemnity obtained from defeated China after the German manner. Of course these are largely sentimental considerations but such considerations seem to go a long way in regard to currency matters. It is not so long since Mr. Goschen told the advocates of gold monometallism in this country that they were "so orthodox as to be unable to explain the faith that was in them" and if that state of mind in regard to currency matters is largely possible in this country, it may very well exist in Japan and especially in official circles.

That the proposed change might interfere with Japan's development as a manufacturing and exporting nation is, however, fully recognised in certain well-informed quarters in Japan. As far back as 1893, when India closed her Mints to silver, a Commission was appointed in Japan, in pursuance of an Act passed by the Diet, to investigate the currency question, and a special committee appointed by the Commission to make preliminary investigations as to the cause of the divergence in the relative values of the two metals and the effects of the change on Japan presented its report in March, 1895. The Committee differed as to the measures to be recommended, and so did the full Commission; but the latter, with only one dissentient, nevertheless decided that, so far, the decline in the gold value of silver had been beneficial to Japan, and that there was "for the present" no necessity for changing the currency system of the country; eight against seven, however, declared that such a necessity might arise in the future. Of the eight who thus contemplated the possibility of a change from what is practically the existing silver standard in Japan, six voted for the gold standard and two for a bimetallic standard.

Of course the great advantage as a producer and exporter which Japan has enjoyed has been due to a low exchange and to the fact that so far as silver-using countries like China are concerned the party has been maintained whereas with the artificial enhancement of the value of the rupee India, as an exporter to China and Japan, has been handicapped not only by exchange fluctuations, but by the fact that every rise in the value of the rupee above the melting value of the silver contained has demanded an advance of silver prices for India's exports to the free silver countries or a lowering of the rupee prices. The telegram announcing that Japan has adopted the gold standard is not exactly as clear as could be wished; we confess that we are not at all sure that we understand it. But at any rate it seems clear that Japan has no intention of foregoing her exchange advantage. We are told that she has adopted "the gold standard" at the ratio of 32 1-3 to 1, and will gradually withdraw the silver yen, and that the lowest gold piece will be five yen, which would be about equivalent to the half sovereign at the assumed rate. This would seem to imply that the yen are to be withdrawn to such an extent as to reduce the quantity in circulation to the dimensions of a mere token currency. But the ratio adopted is equivalent to a gold piece of less than 29d. for silver; that is it is about the lowest average price for silver yet recorded for *any year*, 28 15-16d, in 1894. In 1895 the average was 29 7-8d., last year it was 30 3-4d., and at the present time silver is quoted well over 29d. Unless, therefore, silver falls again considerably, it is difficult to see how the Japanese Government can withdraw a single yen at the ratio named. We are not told either whether the Mints are to be open to the free coinage of gold, or whether silver is to be accepted at the ratio named. If the Japanese Government proposes to call in its yen at the given ratio, are we to infer that it is proposed to sell the silver thus called in as bullion at the same price? That would probably not be difficult, as, from the tightness of the Japan money market, we may assume that silver has rather been flowing from Japan to other Eastern States than into Japan. *It would be impossible to retain silver in circulation in Japan at so low a ratio unless the outside price of the metal should fall still lower; the present outside price, and of course any higher price would drain the metal away. Thus in the end the general currency would have to be gold or paper, with a fractional token currency. We must bear in mind that Japan is relatively a small and compact country, with a population comparable with that of the United Kingdom rather than with the countless millions of India or China.* The attempt to establish a gold currency in Japan, therefore, is a very different thing to a similar attempt in the case of India; it is vastly more feasible. Moreover, the Japanese are used to a note currency, which would facilitate the formation of a central reserve. But the new departure, as described, certainly promises a further tug on the world's gold supply, and may well cause some anxiety in gold-using countries as regards prices, and in the markets dependent on gold reserves. Moreover, not the least important fact to notice is that while the Indian Government, under the Herschell Committee's plan is endeavouring by means of an artificial scarcity of money to raise the Indian exchange, and thus further handicap India as an exporter, the Japanese Government is aiming at a lower rather than a higher exchange: it is, indeed, endeavouring to make permanent about the lowest exchange yet experienced that which gave so considerable an impulse to the cotton and silk industries of Japan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 25.

Walker, Capt, Ms, R A, on duty, from Madras.
Wooldridge, Lt, Bo, 2 th B I, on leave from Quetta.

MARCH 21.

Napier, Lt, Punjab, 2nd Oxford, L I, on leave, from Ferozepore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th March, 1897.

1. The Annual Inspection of the Corps by Lt.-Colonel C. D. Cooper, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers will take place to-day (Saturday) the 27th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 4-15 p.m. Dress—Review order—Khaki. Every member who is not on leave is required to be present or to furnish a medical certificate.

2. The arms and equipment will be returned to Head-Quarters by Companies immediately after the Inspection parade to-day (Saturday) the 27th instant. Members are requested to come to parade with sight protectors and jags in their pouches, so as to have their equipment complete for handing in.

3. The Lord Harris Drill Challenge Cup Competition will take place on the parade ground in front of the Gymkhana, at 5-30 p.m., on Saturday the 3rd of April.

4. A & F Companies Teams will compete for the Nicholson Challenge Cup on Monday the 29th instant. F Company Team will consist of the following members:—Sergts. S. Simpson, V. H. Roberts, and E. Chitts; Volrs. J. W. Songer, H. Row, A. C. S. Sir Rey, and R. J. Rean; Waiting men, Vols, Trull and Sharman.

5. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned:—Vol. T. F. Barrett, C Coy.; Vol. — Lass, D Coy.; and E. C. Morecroft, F Coy., from 26th to 31st March, 1897.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th March 1897.

1. The Corps will parade to-day (Saturday) at Scandal Point, Mahaluxmi at 4-30 p.m., for Wheel Cup Competition and 6 inch B. L. and 16 inch R. M. L. Gun Drill. Dress—Drill order, without arms. Puttees to be worn.

2. There will be Class Firing at Cooria daily until the 21st instant inclusive. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., and Byculla at 6-12 a.m. (local time.)

3. There will be morning drills at 7 a.m., and evening drills at 5-45 p.m. every week-day until the 31st instant inclusive.

4. A continuation of the Annual Carbine meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at Cooria.

Match I.—Competition at vanishing target for prizes offered by Messrs. Marcks & Co. Position—Standing, sitting or kneeling. Shots 7. Range 200 yards. Target up 5 and down 10 seconds.

Match II.—Competition for the Hammes Prize, offered by Mr. J. Hammes, of Poona. Range 200 yards, shots 7. Position—Standing. 1 sighter allowed.

Match III.—Instructors Match—Range 500 yards, shots 7. Position—Any military.

5. Members who have finished their Class Firing are requested to return arms and accoutrements without delay.

6. Leave of absence for 3 months from the 22nd instant, is granted to Gr. J. T. Woodward.

7. The Gun Laying Examination will be held in the Town Hall Compound at 7 a.m., on Wednesday next the 31st inst.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE ATTITUDE OF ANGLO-INDIANS TOWARDS MISSIONS.

CATHOLIC PRESBYTERIAN'S VIEW.

BRIGADE SURGN. LT.-COL. GEO. WATERS, I.M.S. writes to *Saint Andrew*:—I have been asked by my friend, the Rev. Mr. Greig, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland in Bombay (from whom a contribution had been requested by the Editor) to give my views as to the feeling of Anglo-Indians generally to Missionaries, for publication in *Saint Andrew*. When arrived in Bombay in 1870 that illustrious missionary and scholar, the Rev. Dr. Wilson of the Free Church of Scotland, was still alive, and in the enjoyment of the highest esteem among all classes, European and Native, in this Presidency but I never had the privilege of meeting him. The universal respect, however, in which he was held needs no testimony of mine. My first Missionary acquaintance in India was the Rev. Mr. Dhunji Bhai Naoroji also of the Free Church of Scotland. About the same time too I became acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Stothert, the immediate successor to the Rev. Dr. Wilson. These two gentlemen soon became friendly with me, and, I have ever since had the pleasure of their ripened friendship. There can be no doubt at all that they are held in high respect by all classes of the community of Bombay. My first actual experience of service was in Persia where in Ispahan I met the Rev. Mr. Bruce of the Church of England, whose solitary position in the midst of a population of Mahomedans, under Moslem Government, was maintained with so much dignity, tact and high integrity as to command respectful regard where, under other circumstances, it would have been hostile surroundings. Soon after leaving Persia I served with the Poona Horse in Scinde, and there I found the occasional member of the American Mission community in Bombay visiting that place, always treated with civility. In 1877 I joined the staff of Sir Richard Temple, when he was discharging the office of Famine delegate of the Viceroy for the whole Indian Empire, and remained on his staff throughout his subsequent tenure of the Governorship of Bombay. I have much pleasure in testifying to the gracious, sympathetic and kindly countenance which he ever showed to Missionaries, and not only to those belonging to his own Church of England, but to all Christian men and women engaged in the work of evangelisation. In his speech at the valedictory dinner given to him by the Sind Club at Karachi, early in 1880, Sir Richard said he rejoiced to find Sind part of a diocese presided over by a man (Bishop French) whom he had known from their common boyhood, and in every respect worthy of his exalted and holy office—one of the most zealous workers for the lasting weal of his fellow men. But if Sir Richard had a preference it was a sympathetic leaning to the Presbyterian element in Indian Missionary work, which possibly sprung from his early association with Rev. Dr. Duff in Bengal, and the Rev Mr. Hyslop in the Central Provinces. During the famine of 1877 I saw much of men engaged in Missionary work, as Sir Richard never missed learning their views as to the prevalent distress and the means adopted for its alleviation; and I must say that the experience thus gained left on my mind a high impression of their Christian zeal, humanity and manliness. When their opinion of the local state of things did not quite tally with the views of the local authority, they were not afraid to confront the district officer in Sir Richard's presence, firmly maintaining their ground. There were, no doubt, some instances where the Missionary view on famine matters was based on misapprehension, and in consequence faulty, but this in no way redounded to their discredit being merely errors of judgment. In regard to famine experience, my remarks apply to Missionaries of almost every Christian denomination in India. When Sir Richard retired I remained as surgeon on the personal staff of his successor, Sir James Fergusson, who though a less forcible man than Sir Richard in most respects, did not depart from his predecessor's demeanour to Missionaries; and the officers who formed the "entourage" of these high-placed gentlemen, displayed none other than a polite and civil attitude to those engaged in the spread of Christianity. Since 1881 I have been in the Presidency Town of Bombay with the exception of two years spent on furlough, 1889-91. My opportunities for observation in India have, as I have indicated, been wide. In company with the Governor I have more than once visited every place in the Bombay Presidency; and on famine duty with the famine delegate, I have seen almost every centre of importance in the Madras Presidency. Besides this, I have been on tour with Sir Richard Temple in Rajputana, and travelled with him slowly through the Punjab and the North-West Provinces to Calcutta. This, with my early service in Persia, makes perhaps a unique experience.

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS FORMED.

It is very difficult, however, for one man, be his opportunities ever so great, fairly and accurately to gauge the feeling of a large and infinitely diversified and widespread community such as the Anglo-Indian, on any given subject. Moreover, I must confess that I have never made it a point to estimate the regard in which the Missionary element in Anglo-Indian society is held by the community at large. Nor do I know of anyone situated, as I am, who has paid special attention to the question of the feeling of Anglo-Indians in general to their compatriots, who have devoted their whole life and energies to the spread of the Gospel in the East. At most it must be understood that any attempt in this direction cannot but partake of the nature of conjecture. It is therefore with no small diffidence that I approach the subject. I almost regret that I consented to deal with the matter; and I certainly should have declined the honour, were it not so difficult to say no to a gentleman so kindly and considerate as my friend Mr. Greig. But the mere fact that the question does not spontaneously arise in one's mind, surely indicates that there is no very marked difference between the manner in which Anglo-Indians regard Missionaries and the other elements in the aggregate community. In other words, Missionaries *qua* Missionaries are not the subject of either strictures or undue exaltation in the conversation of their fellow countrymen in India. It is difficult to come closer to the point but I may, perhaps, without temerity, venture to say that a moiety of Anglo-Indians and that probably the more thoughtful half, are in full sympathy with Missionary effort, and kindly disposed towards evangelists personally. As regards the other half, I believe I am not far from right in saying that it is partly represented by benevolent neutrality and partly by indifference. Anything like hostility to Missionaries is beyond my knowledge and foreign to my personal experience. It may be, however, that, despite my wide opportunities of observation, I am so disqualified by many limitations that I am over or understating the truth in the matter. I can only say what I feel, but my observations may elicit such criticism as will lead to the expression of more competent opinion than mine, and thus my poor remarks may eventually serve the purpose of *Saint Andrew*. As having been born and bred in the Auld Kirk of Scotland by law established, and as a humble contributor to *Saint Andrew*, it may I hope, yet not be unbecoming in me to say that one of the brightest and best Missionaries I have met and one of the most zealous workers for the moral and eternal wellbeing of his fellow men, was the late *Roman Catholic Archbishop of the Mauritius*, known and reverenced here as Monseigneur Meurin, Vicar *Apostolic of Bombay, who had made for himself a place in the affectionate and respectful esteem of all classes of this motley population, such as could* not well be surpassed. As to the feeling of Anglo-Indians in this Presidency town of Bombay to Missionaries, there can be no question it is markedly favourable. Missionary enterprise in this great city is mostly confined to educational effort, and readers of *Saint Andrew* cannot but be gratified to learn that for evidence of high efficiency, the Wilson College, presided over by the Rev. Principal Mackichan, stands almost unrivalled among the institutions affiliated to our local university. And as regards the Sind Province of Bombay, the interests of the Church of Scotland in the gentle and cultured hands of my friend the Rev. A. B. Watson, can never suffer from the indifference of Anglo-Indians.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 27

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE FULTON.)
For Hearing on Exception to the Commissioner's Separate Report.

571-90—Balkrishna V S K—Mahomed Hussonjee vs Esmail Hussonjee and others—Tyabjee D and Co. K and S, and K J Mantri—Part heard.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

509-95—Bhaishanker and K—Prabhuram Jivanram vs Anandrao Dinanath.

299-91—M H Khan—Ambalal Kavaldas vs Ism Mahomed and another—B and I and N.

139-95—Nanu and H—Jacob Mahomed Sajun vs Dharmsi Bhoo and others—Smahjee and J.

215-9—Peatsie D and C—Balwantrao Harishanker and others vs Krishna Antoba Chimburker and others—Craik W and S, and Payne G and S.

608-95—Framjee M and M—Soriambai vs Ashabai and others—J C Gama.

565-93—Jaquirthin and J—Framjee Manekjee Madon vs Aujee Moojee and others—K J Mantri.

477-93—Motijee and R—Savitribai vs Jagannath Bowjee and others—J C Gama, Dinshaw and A and M and R.

AT Kew no watch has yet succeeded in getting the one hundred marks which signify perfection. The Kew test is no light one. The watch is tested in every position and its rate registered, not only per day, but per hour: it is hung by its pendant, hung upside down, hung on each side, placed face down and back down and at any number of angles, and to finish up with is baked in an oven and frozen in an ice-pail. A watch with a Kew certificate is a comfort to its owner. When it is considered that it makes eighteen thousand vibrations an hour and must not vary a second a week, while a quarter turn of its two time screws, meaning the millionth of an inch, will make a difference of twenty seconds a day, the delicacy of its adjustment will be appreciated.

THE discussion on the Reformatory Schools Amendment Bill, recently passed into law, was mainly remarkable, observes a contemporary, for the difference of opinion on the question of reformatories for girls. The Madras Government was strongly in favour of the change, and Sir Antony MacDonnell saw no objection to its introduction, though in his own Provinces the small number of juvenile female delinquents would not have justified the establishment of a reformatory at present; but the other Governments were unanimous on the other side. The radical objection put forward was that a girl in a reformatory school would ordinarily be detained between the ages of 12 and 13, at the very period at which the marriage arrangements for her future would be made. These arrangements could not very well be made at the school, and failing this, the position of a native girl at the end of the period of detention would be very serious. It is not easy to say how far these practical difficulties would extend; but it seems to us the Legislature have done very wisely in refusing to take the risk. In such a connection, unless the evils of the existing condition of things are glaringly prominent, it is in the highest degree undesirable to meddle, or—so far as the sentiment stirred is concerned, this is often the same thing—to give rise to the suspicion of meddling with the domestic routine of the native household. And the whole thing is really superfluous. Inquiries made on a particular day showed that there were only six girls in the whole of the North-West Provinces jails who could be sent to a reformatory school: while in Bombay the whole number of convictions of female juvenile offenders did not exceed thirty in the year, and in Burma it was only thirteen.

THE WE[illegible]

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN A[illegible] THE 26th OF MA[illegible]

1. The barometric readings ar[illegible] standard, reduced to the same cou[illegible] to sea level and corrected to [illegible] about [illegible].

2. The maximum under the hea[illegible] average motion of the air in miles per ho[illegible] 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing [illegible] miles of wind registered by an anemometer [illegible] vious 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are the readings of a thermometer in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·816	Calm	2	80·6	63·1	81	0·0	2·1	−0·9
Sirsa	29·751	SE	2	10·3	67·7	31	—	1·19	−0·75
Delhi	29·7	Calm	4	87·2	[illegible]	73	..	1·18	−1·36
Agra	29·798	Calm	6	90·	63·8	30	—	1·31	+0·02
Cawnpore	29·795	WSW	7	91·3	68·	31	..	2·35	
Allahabad	29·79	WSW	7	92·	68·3	28	..	1·19	−0·72
Jhansi	29·8	W	3	[illegible]	72·2	32	—	2·99	+1·0
Jacobabad	29·720	E	2	87·5	67·7	41	..	0·35	−0·73
Karachi	29·83	WSW	2	85·3	72·5	6	..	0·27	−1·2
Jeypore	29·81	WNW	4	90·	61·6	40		1·35	−0·78
Ajmere	29·9	W	3	70·2	54·7	24	...	1·57	+0·55
Deesa	29·8	WNW	7	88·8	67·0	42	..	1·	+·93
Ahmedabad	29·815	NNW	..			43	..	0·91	...
Bhuj	29·851	SW	9	97·0	71·9	71	—	2·31	+1·12
Rajkot	29·85	NW	7	97·1	61·9	5	—	1·59	+1·36
Ghadechi	29·838	SW	6	97·1	66·3	41	..	0·0	..
Veraval	29·241	NNW	9	73·	67·	61	..	3·70	
Neemuch	29·8	SSE	4	92·	62·2	31	—	1·9	+0·25
Indore	29·816	Calm	2	9·8	59·1	21	—	0·6	..
Saugor	29·80	SSE		83·7	70·1	5	..	3·1	+0·3
Jubbulpore	29·871	S	3	89·	59·8	40	—	3·74	+1·17
Hoshangabad	29·861	Calm	..	99·	63·3	21	..	1·49	−0·43
Khandwa	29·	Calm	4	94·2	65·	1	..	1·18	−0·17
Raipur	29·85	WSW	4	90·8	65·2	43	..	3·9	+1·8
Nagpur	29·41	Calm	4	95·8	65·1	26	...	1·0	−1·22
Amraoti	29·	WSW		96·	71·8	48	—	3·85	+1·60
Akola	29·8	Calm	5	98·3	61·9	27	..	1·31	−1·44
Surat	29·86	Calm	3	99·7	68·	3	...	0·75	+0·54
Malegaon	29·81	NW	6	95·1	63·8	7	...	0·12	−1·12
Bombay	29·	SE	5	84·8	73·7	7	—	0·54	−0·27
Poona	29·851	SW	8	98·5	64·4	3	...	1·14	−0·35
Ahmednagar	29·8	ENE	6	94·3	60·5	5	...	1·9	..
Aurangabad	29·84	NE	4	96·	63·	27	—	0·55	
Sholapur	29·8	N	8	100·7	6	2	—	6·76	+1·87
Ratnagiri	29·83	Calm	6	88·4	72·1	78	..	0·2	−0·78
Belgaum	29·817	NNE	..	93·7	6·9	2	..	1·29	−1·27
Goa	29·81	N	..	85·1	72·9	77	—	0·04	..
Karwar	29·817	E		87·2	60·0	8	..	0·68	−2·78
Mangalore	29·7	N	2	89·	75·9	73	...	4·11	+0·12
Calicut	29·8	N	1	91·7	77·0	7	...	4·34	+1·21
Cochin	29·75	N	8	93·3	84·6	76	..	8·75	−3·18
Bangalore	29·83	NNE	6	[illegible]	68·3	40	...	5·7	−0·78
Secunderabad	29·81	E-E	8	109·2	72·9	72		2·	−0·85
Masulipatam	29·85	SSE	6	101·6	76·1	77	..	10·9	+2·15
Bellary	29·82	NW	9	104·7	73·2	33	...	2·76	+0·2
Cuddapah	29·8	SE	6	107·3	82·9	69	—	4·98	−1·11
Madras	29·8	SSW		96·	80·6	76	..	30·94	+31·7
Coimbatore	29·852	W	1	96·4	74·	76	...	7·6	+1·66
Trichinopoly	29·833	E-E	4	103·6	80·3	6	—	16·45	+6·73
Negapatam	29·832	SE	7	98·1	81·4	7	...	47·3	+15·
Colombo	29·8	SW	8	90·5	82·0	7	—	30·34	+·81
Aden	29·923	E	7	87·	77·8	76	...	0·0	−·38

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly at Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Neemuch and Indore and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds continue to be very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Bhuj, and 12 at Rajkot. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is below the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 59° at Indore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Hoshangabad, Cochin, Masulipatam and Colombo. A few drops of rain have fallen at Lahore. An area of abnormally low pressure lies at and about Jacobabad, Sirsa, Delhi and Ajmere, and the weather in Gujarat, Rajputana, the Punjab and North-West Provinces is in an unsettled condition, and will remain more or less cloudy.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th March, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches 29·837
Temperature of the Air ... degrees 79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer ... 72·7
Dew Point ... 69·9
Relative humidity of Air ... 74·3
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10) ... 0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees 84·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ... 73·1
General Directions of wind* ... NW, N, NE, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles 24
* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,931 tons, Commander J Stone, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oolabaria, 3,420 tons, Commander J B Pearson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,562 tons, Commander E B Robinson, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

THE s s Bangalore, 3,277 tons, Commander J Schuldt, cleared yesterday for Madras and Calcutta with the same bottom cargo from Hamburg.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Naderi	1102	Rafla	Rangoon	25-3	B P S N Co
B	Bangalore	3226	Schmidt	Madras	27-3	J M & Co
C	Nowshera	1978	Stone	Zanzibar	[illegible]	M M & Co
D	Hosainee	998	Hughes	Jedda	30-3	B P S N Co
K	Den of Airlie	2275	Singer	Havre		W A G Co
L	Bahaduri	829	Adam	Karachi	27-3	Shepherd & Co
L	Satrunji	517	Ahmed	Karachi	30-3	Do.
M	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister			B & P S N Co
N	Hochheimer	1699	Reising	Hamburg	5-4	Glade & Co
O	Goa	1217	Pimmer	Zanzibar	25-3	M M & Co
P	Longbank	2865	Rout	London		W A G & Co
Q	Courland	760	Milne	Delagoa Bay	30-3	D Abdoola
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Kaveri	553	Esmailji	Bhownugger	27-3	Shepherd & Co
	Indravati	513	Ahmed	Mangalore	25-3	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Asia	2336	Laird	Liverpool	1-4	W A G & Co
3	Archimede	1859	Salicioto	Genoa	1-4	C Barbora
4	Letimbro	1417	Bolsito	Hongkong	5-4	Do.
7	Imperatrix	2331	Rassavich	Venice	1-4	A L S N Co
9	Queen Olga	2135	Harris	San Francisco		W & A G & Co
10	Austria	2292	Tait	Trieste	1-4	Do.
12	Wardha	2563	Robinson	Not fixed	28-3	M M & Co
16	Norwester	847	Neilson	Melbourne	30-3	O Okell
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	27-3	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon of Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 11·0 of Greenwich meantime.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Nowshera s.s.	Stone	Galle.
	Oolabaria s.s.	Pearson	Calcutta.
	Wardha s.s.	Robinson	Calcutta.

The steamer Bangalore, Commander Schuldt, obtained her port-clearance for Madras and Calcutta yesterday.

The steamer Assyria, entered for loading yesterday for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March.
22 City of Cambridge s., Snow ... Liverpool, Feb 19.
Muttra s ... Wall ... Bombay, March 13.
Obra s ... Brown ... Bombay, March 14.

DEPARTURES.

March 22.—Steamers Malda, Evandale and Meath, and ship Clyde.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 25.

10 p.m. ... 76·4

FRIDAY.—MARCH 26.

6 a.m. ... 75·6
10 a.m. ... 81·7
2 p.m. ... 83·0
6 p.m. ... 82·5

A CURIOUS case of murder was tried in the Sessions Court at Patna on the 17th instant. A young girl, aged about 14 years, was the accused. It was alleged by the prosecution that she had murdered another girl of the same age for stealing some of her ornaments. The majority of the jury returned a verdict of not guilty on the evidence. One returned a verdict of guilty on both charges of murder and theft, and another on a charge of theft only, but not of murder. The Judge disagreed with the majority of the jury, and referred the matter to the High Court.

IT has finally been decided by the State Council of Kashmir, that Famine Relief Works shall be started at once in the Jammu Province. The road from the capital to Udhampur, 43 miles, will be one of the first works undertaken. This forms one of the principal sections of the road into Kashmir over the Pir Panjal range of mountains, and will open up a rich district to cart traffic. The new road will not follow the line of what is known as "the Maharaja's old mule track," as the gradient on this track are very heavy. Relief works were begun some months ago, but owing to favourable rains in January, were suspended. On Sunday there were a few smart showers, but not sufficient to affect the grain market, and as the distress now is becoming daily more marked, the State have wisely determined no longer to put off the inevitable measure of relief. The troops and under servants in the employ of the Durbar are already receiving grain compensation.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO to 20, Hatton Garden, London and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

...IAL SHORT ...ERTISEMENTS.

...Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceed... Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade ...ents are admitted under this Scale.

...RA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

LADY'S BICYCLE with Pneumatic Tyres, Lamp and Bell FOR SALE, Rs. 200. Apply to M. MACMILLAN, Elphinstone College.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.—The largest and most complete HOUSE FURNISHERS in India. New Series of designs of Furniture on application.

AIR PISTOLS, with Bullets, 1 dozen Darts, Ramrod, and Case complete, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

EK DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Surgeon-Col. D. HUGHES' Valuable Furniture, Piano, Horses, Dog-Cart, Books, Garden, &c., at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A young AUSTRALIAN COW, giving plenty of Milk, the property of an Officer who has left the Country, lowest price Rs. 300. Apply to OOMER JUMALL.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

AN HOSPITAL ASSISTANT WANTED, for a Plague Hospital in Thana District. Pay Rs. 50 a month. "No. 38," care of this paper.

TWO CLERKS WANTED in a Solicitor's Office. Salary 15 and 20. None need apply unless Handwriting Good. Apply "X. A.," care of this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PALI HILL.—TO LET, for six or seven months, from May 1st, double-storied BUNGALOW, Furnished. Apply to G. E. HOWSE, care of Thos. Cook and Sons, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—TO LET KHUSHROO LODGE, a newly-built, Commodious and very comfortable BUNGALOW, fully furnished, centrally situated, and commanding a most lovely scenery. For rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, or "Rugby Hotel," Matheran.

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THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 26.

THE stringent efforts which are being made to stamp out the epidemic in this city continue to bear fruit, and though we cannot report much increase of animation in business generally since the termination of the *Holi* holidays, the diminution of the pestilence death-rate has caused a more hopeful feeling to prevail; and it is a favourable feature in the situation that a number of native cotton dealers have, during the present week, returned to their avocations in Bombay. There has been more activity in the market for our principal export staple; but it has been confined, in a great measure to forward speculative transactions among native dealers, not much having been done by shippers, and very little by the Mills; and though Wheat and Seeds were firm for a time, and Linseed advanced in value, these markets have since become quiet again in presence of very limited supplies, and the enhanced prices demanded by dealers. Exchange was firm with some upward movement in rates in the earlier part of the week, and though the feeling has since been quiet and latterly weak, and a part of the advance has been lost our closing quotations are still 1-16d. higher for Bank Bills, and 3-32d. for Credits than on last Friday evening Money is very scarce and in request. Government Paper is 3-16ths higher for 3½ per Cents; but quotations for these and Threes are nominal in the absence of business. Freights are very quiet, and only a little has been done this week, chiefly in Cotton to Continental ports, at previous rates. Rather more business is reported in Imports; but the incubus of heavy and increasing stocks keeps the market weak. For the last day or two the irregular arrival of the usual telegrams has much interfered with business.

MONEY.—The stringency in the market continued throughout the period covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Tuesday for Monday (when the Bank was closed for a native holiday), and the Cash Balance showed a diminution of 20¼ lakhs, at 110¾ lakhs, compared with a decrease of 3½ lakhs in the week preceding. The increase in trade requirements was 37 lakhs, as against 22 lakhs shown in the previous Statement, and was due to heavy withdrawals from Private Deposits, a trifling increase in Loans, and a material addition to Bills Discounted; there having, however, on the other hand, been a net increase of some 15 lakhs in Government Deposits with the Bank.

Money has meantime remained very scarce, with a good demand for accommodation. The minimum rate of the Bank and in the open market is still 10 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—Last mail day the market opened firm at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Merchants' Bills were sold, and later on rates advanced 1-32d. all round, but there were few transactions reported. The market was closed on Monday, and re-opened on Tuesday with a steady to firm feeling at 1s. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair enquiry for Bank Paper, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for Wire Transfer was done to a moderate extent. Quiet in tone on Wednesday rates opened at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 3¼d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce; there was a fair enquiry for forward Bank Wire Transfer, but there were no willing sellers. Yesterday the market was quiet and unsettled in the absence of the usual telegraphic advices from London, and rates stood at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills continued to be scarce, and for Bank media of remittance there was only a small enquiry. To-day the market closed steady at 1s. 3⅛d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits. A large amount of Bank Paper was brought by the Bazaar and Mercantile Houses, the rate becoming weaker in consequence the market closing 1-32d. lower. A few Merchants' Bills were reported placed at 1s. 3 7-32d. per rupee. Closing rates are as follows :—

Bank Bills on	Demand	...1s. 3 3-32d.		per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 3 3-32d.		"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-8d.		"
Credits	3	do.	...1s. 3¼d.	"
Do.	6	do.	...1s. 3 5-16d.	"
Documents	3 mos' sight	..1s. 3 9-32d.		"
Do.	6	do.	...1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Francs	3	do.	...160 1-4	"
Do.	6	do.	...161 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady in tone last mail day at 100 13-16 for Cash, and 100 15-16 for the Settlement, for 3½ per Cents, with 97, nominal, quoted for 3 per Cents; but hardly any business was reported. The market which opened on Tuesday after the holiday on the previous day improved in tone, with quotations for 3 1-2 per Cents given at 101 for Money and 101⅛ for Account, Threes having been called 98, nominal. Quotations for 3 1-2 per Cents ruled on Wednesday at 101 for Cash and 101 1-16 for the Settlement, throughout the day, with 97½, nominal, for Threes. Quiet in tone yesterday rates for 3 1-2 per Cents stood at the reduced quotations of 100 1-8 for Cash and 101 for the Settlement, 97½, nominal, having been quoted for the other denomination. To-day 101 for Money, and 101 1-16 for Account have been the quotations for 3 1-2 per Cents throughout, and 98 for Threes; but these rates must be taken as almost nominal, in the absence of business, as has, indeed, been the case throughout the week.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan was last quoted at 130; and Port Trust Bonds at 108; but both rates are now nominal.

SHARES.—Since the termination of the *Holi* holidays there has been a little business passing, and in the case of Cotton Mill and Press Scrip an advance has been established in several cases. Compared with our quotations of a week ago we make the following changes in our list this evening, viz.—an advance of Rs. 75, in Queen; of Rs. 35, in David; of Rs. 20 each, in Empress, Framjee Petit, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 10, in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 5 each, in China, and Imperial; and a decline of Rs. 80, in Hindustan, and of Rs. 25, in James Greaves. In In Presses Volkarts are Rs. 50 higher; New Berar, Rs. 20; New Indian, and Mofussil, Rs. 5 each; Breul's Cawpore, and Hingoli, Rs. 2½ each, while Khaugaum, are Rs. 70 lower; Harvey and Sabapathy Rs. 30; and Munmar, Rs. 26. In Miscellaneous shares Port Cannings, are Rs. 5 higher; and Treacher and Co., Rs. 3 lower; In Railway Ahmedabad-Prantij, have advanced Rs. 10, and Tapti Valley, Rs. 2½. In Banks, Bank of Bombay are Rs. 10 higher; Commercial and Land Mortgage, Rs. 2; while Bank of Bengal have declined Rs. 25.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In consequence of the continued absence of a large number of dealers, business in staple *Grey Goods* though it has improved to some extent is still very small as compared with what is generally doing at this time of the year. Those of the dealers who have remained here and those who have lately come in are selling at current rates when they can meet with buyers. Stocks on the spot are now very large, and on account of the pressure caused by them rates cannot be otherwise than weak These remarks apply also to *Bleached, Dyed Turkey Red*, and *Printed* Goods, which are weak, but nominally unchanged in value in the absence of business. With regard to *Locally-made* Goods some of the Bombay weavers who have opened their shops at the principal centres of distribution, are sending their goods to the up-country markets. The business doing here is very small. The Mills' Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar are estimated at 1 000 packages; and of *Local* some 500 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* is dull at previous nominal rates. The China markets are consuming the average quantity of *Bombay Spinnings*; but the business doing here is on a small scale, the market closing quiet, at the following official quotations :—

Twist..............No.	6s	Mule,	As.	4¼	to	4½	per lb.
" .... "	8s	"	"	4½	"	4¾	"
" .... "	10s	"	"	4¾	"	5¼	"
" .... "	12s	"	"	5	"	5½	"
" .... "	16s	"	"	5¾	"	6¼	"
" .... "	20s	"	"	5¾	"	6¼	"
" .... "	24s	"	"	6½	"	7	"
" .... "	30s	"	"	7¼	"	7¾	"
" .... "	40s	"	"	8	"	8½	"

METALS are very quiet, and but little fresh business has transpired, many descriptions during the past week; prices being nominally unchanged.

COAL.—There is very little inquiry for this mineral here at present, as many of the Mills are not working at full speed, and others are altogether closed. No business of any importance has been reported during the week except some small lots of ready *Powell's Duffryn* ex "Istrar" (s) which changed hands at Rs. 21½ per ton. We quote alongside :—

Welsh Hartley	...	*Nil.*
West "	...	"
Australian ...	...	"
Powell's Duffryn	...	Rs. 21½ per ton.
Cardiff	...	*Nil.*
Japan	...	Rs. 14 per ton.
Singareni ...	...	" 13 (Rail delivery)
Seebpore ...	...	" 12½ per ton.
Sanctoria ...	...	" 13 "
Deshagur ...	...	" 13 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—On the resumption of business after the late holidays, dealers raised their pretensions beyond buyers' ideas, and although there was a fair enquiry to meet this month's settlements, only a moderate business was reported. Meantime many of the dealers in this staple who had left this city in the pestilence scare has been returning to Bombay, and the market has, upon the whole, shown more activity than has been the case of late. Native speculators have been buying for forward delivery; but there has been very little enquiry on European account, and, latterly, the market has been quieter, the higher level of prices up-country compared with those ruling here having militated against business. To-day the market has been easier, and prices have been reduced Re. 1 per candy all round. The non-receipt of Reuter's usual telegrams checks business, and buyers are keeping out of the market.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay during the past week have been 59,500 bales compared with 52,000 bales in the week preceding, and 86,500 bales in the corresponding week last year, the total arrivals of new Cotton to date now showing a falling-off of 344,000 bales as against last season's Receipts in the same time.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz. :—

Cotton—			Per candy	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Apl.	....	Rs.	158—3 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do	....	"	147—2 7-8d.
Do. Good	do	....	"	140—2 3-4d.
Belatee, Fine	do	....	"	167—3 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do	....	"	160—3 1-16d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	do	....	"	165—3 1-8d.
Oomra, Fully Good	do	....	"	178—3 11-32d.
Dholiera, Fine	do	....	"	192—3 5-8d.
Do. Fully Good	do	....	"	182—3 15-32d.
Do. Good	do	....	"	178—3 13-32d.
S G Dharwar Good	Apl & May	....	"	187—3 17-32d.
Western do.	do	....	"	178—3 13-32d.

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1895-96. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	209,000	263,000
Berar	237,500	310,000
Khandeish	190,000	228,000
Barsi and Nuggur	35,500	68,000
Hinganghat	10,000	13,500
Persian and Sind	6,500	29,500
Broach	86,000	139,000
Dholiera	57,000	126,000
Compta and Dharwar...	3,500	1,000
	835,000	1,179,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For 8 days	67,630	48,350	59,985
From 1st Jan. to 25th March	609,034	771,001	438,251
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 8 days	17,704	13,975	9,295
From 1st Jan. to 25th March	201,495	279,407	86,185
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For 8 days	7,902	867	521
From 1st Jan. to 25th March	177,936	83,343	29,005

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets became firm in tone during the earlier part of the week, especially for *Linseed*, quotations for which advanced to Rs. 6-7-0 per cwt. for ready Seed, and Rs. 6-11-6 for April-May delivery. There has also been some enquiry for other descriptions of Seeds; but, owing to the paucity of supplies, dealers are firm in their pretensions and, meantime little actual business has transpired in either market, the feeling having become quiet again. To-day there has been very little enquiry in these markets from exporters, and prices for *Linseed* of the new crop are one anna per cwt. lower.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for 8 days	74,700	138,779	95,071
Do. from 1st January to 25th March	231,358	992,235	747,987
Linseed for 8 days	6,568	235,343	144,049
Do. from 1st January to 25th March	56,805	1,390,135	1,098,934
Rapeseed for 8 days	12,315	33,779	94,050
Do. from 1st January to 25th March	46,240	131,323	340,053
Gingellyseed for 8 days	31,008	29,413	42,644
Do. from 1st January to 25th March	286,070	658,842	533,003

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for 8 days	...	10,412	9,216
Do. from 1st January to 25th March	811	167,949	133,877
Linseed for 8 days	4,005	83,884	168,939
Do. from 1st January to 25th March	121,792	614,263	668,185
Rapeseed for 8 days	4,010	7,722	24,292
Do. from 1st January to 25th March	115,110	243,873	272,557
Gingellyseed for 8 days	54,185	22,884	25,159
Do. from 1st January to 25th March	182,792	654,754	554,822

DIVINE SERVICE.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT, MARCH 28.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Missa Coelestis.—Hymns Introit No. 1 and 317, Ave Verum, 537.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 90, 184 and 252, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Garrett in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m. daily.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
8 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S, BANDORA.
10-45 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.—Hymns 279, 183 and 198.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 197, 253, 21 and 94.

BOWEN CHURCH.
(Apollo Bunder, behind Apollo Hotel.)
10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. Isaac F. Row., and on Wednesday at 5-15 p.m.
All seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road, Esplanade.)
8 p.m.—Rev. T. Currie, M.A.
Psalm 16'6; Hymns 181, 290 and 147.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
5-45 p.m.—Meeting for Bible Study in Church, Wednesday.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
Incumbent,—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 1, 238 and 177.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 180, 277 and 234.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 134, 133 and 139.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the Young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 112, 158 and 149.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)
11 a.m.—Mr. A. Brown.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens)
9-30 a.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. Brown.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Marathi Services—10-.0 a.m. and 4-30 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 156, 3'2 and 318.
6 p.m.—Even Song and Sermon by the Rev. W. H. Dixon, C.M.S.—Hymns 259, 261 and 264.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD.
(Opposite Byculla Club.)
8 a.m., and 6 p.m.—Pastor H. E. Barrell will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Afternoon School.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting, Wednesday.
Seats free. A cordial invitation to all.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Plain).
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Sung). Preacher Father Osborne.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Preacher Father Kershaw.

SAINT NICHOLAS, SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Fr. Gardiner, S. S. J. E.

WEEK DAYS.
7 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer.

THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Evening Service—Ps. 63, tune 155. Hy. 151. Par. 18 and 6, tune 148. Hy. 173, 2nd tune.
Anthem.—"As Pants the Hart."

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras Time.)
8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.—Hymns 291 and 322.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 92, 91 and 20.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CATTANEO—March 24, at the residence of Captain E. C. Barboro, Massima, the youngest daughter of Bartolomeo Cattaneo, Esq., of Genoa.

FERNANDES—March 26, at Powder Work, Mazagon, Luis Michael, Inspector, Bombay Port Trust. The funeral cortege will leave the family house, at 4 p.m., to-day (Saturday) for the Daravi Cemetery. Friends and relations will please accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAY—March 16, at Bunnoo, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel W du G. Gray, 1st Punjab Infantry, of a son.

SMALLER—March 22, at Madras, the wife of G. E. Smaller, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1897.

TIME was when the brains were out the man—or the woman—would die. Die, and write no more books—especially when the hand as well as all the rest had been cremated and immured. But there are exceptions to every rule, as Macbeth and others have had good reason to know. Even the incineration of the fingers need not prevent the writing of books when a type-writer can be operated by a friendly shade under the personal supervision of a defunct inventor. We have a book before us, produced for the information and reformation of an erring, and particularly stupid and unbelieving world by the late—no, we must not say the late, but by the still very living—Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, who is still so well remembered in Bombay and Madras. The "Posthumous Memoirs" of the foundress of the Theosophical Society and the apostle of the Theosophic creed which was to regenerate man and deliver him from the thraldom of Churches and priestcraft, are now to hand. They are published by her Astral friend and associate, Jos. M. Wade, in Boston, Mass. by which we are to understand Boston in the State of Massachussets. There can be no doubt whatever of the authenticity of these posthumous memoirs, for they are signed at the end "Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, Spirit," and on the title page there is a certificate which should satisfy the most sceptical, "*Given to my astral friend and associate, Jos. M. Wade.*—H. P. B." This testifies to the fact that the memoirs were really *post mortem*, being "dictated from the Spirit world upon the type-writer, independent of all human contact, under the supervision of G. W. N. Yost, to bring to light the things of truth, and affirm the continuity of life and the eternal activity of the soul immortal." The dedication to Mr. Wade states that he was selected for that special honour because he had known how to enlist the sympathies and support of the Higher Intelligences in the superal world, and is, moreover, the one devoted and true man to whom she could trust to edit and endorse these memoirs. He is, besides, the one personality possessing the qualifications, if they were only known to himself, to make him the Avatar imperatively required at this crisis in the affairs of the mortal world to bring peace and harmony to enquiring minds. "This work of the memoirs" is, therefore, designed, in part at least, "to bring him out in the great world of of thought in his capacity of leader." Which being translated for the uninitiated, means that the chief purpose of the book is to get an expectant world to accept Jos. M. Wade as an incarnation of H. P. B.

Whether the memoirs will achieve that part of their mission in this nether world, the future can alone disclose. We are concerned meanwhile with the novel mechanism by which a volume of memoirs can be produced by means of one of Yost's type-writers without any human contact, and a great deal of interesting gossip about persons still living and given to the world by persons long since dead. The fertile mind of the distinguished physicist Faraday was apparently consulted by the ingenious inventor of the type-writer bearing his name, as to the practicability of making that mechanical contrivance achieve the miracle of enabling a gifted authoress to continue her literary labours years after she was consumed in a fiery furnace at Woking. It was very natural that the lady's "spirit-friend," George Washington Newton Yost, should have interested himself in this difficult enterprise, for the later years of his life, we are informed, "were spent in the consistent endeavour to use the independent dictated writing of his type-writing machine to simplify and lengthen messages from the world of spirit existence." It would appear that "Michael Faraday" had the happy idea to suggest to Mr. Wade that it would be advisable to procure a new Yost type-writer, and some folio paper, and place both on the table in a cabinet in his room, and wait events. The parlour was darkened and the cabinet perfectly dark, when the necessary conditions—without which you cannot have even Famine in India, or the Plague in Bombay—being present—"the type-writing machine began to work as rapidly as it was possible for a machine to run. The spirit of George W. Stevens was given as an operator. Mr. G. W. N. Yost, the inventor of the type-writing machine who died over a year ago, superintended the operation while Madame Blavatsky dictated her own memoirs. The sheets of type-written manuscripts were thrown out of the cabinet, one at a time, at the rate of eight or nine per hour." Sometimes Madame Blavatsky would materialise herself, or appear in her astral body in the cabinet; put her head out, and lean over to within twelve inches of Mr. Wade's ear and give him confidential information relating to different persons, "which will not be printed at the present time." When speaking of her once trusted friend and fellow-worker, Judge, she was so carried away by the recollection of his self-seeking egotism and above all his fraudulent miracles, that she actually used a swear-word. She begged to be excused, saying: "I *did* swear in life, and smoked most of the time." Which was indeed the case. Madame Blavatsky, who like all Russians was an accomplished linguist, could swear in many languages on occasion. She was nevertheless of good family, a fact of which she was able to give the present writer documentary proof when her status was challenged in Bombay by some of her detractors.

The "Posthumous Memoirs" felicitously begin at the beginning, and tell the world that she was born at Ekaterinaslow, in Southern Russia, in the year 1830. "I became known to the world as the daughter of Colonel Peter Hahn, and my grandfather was General Alexis Hahn von Rotternshern Hahn from Mecklingbury, who settled in Russia." Her mother was the daughter of Helena Fadeef and granddaughter of Privy Councillor Andrew Fadeef and Princess Helena Dolgorouki. So she was a happy blend of Teuton and Slav. She came to marry the old General Blavatsky because she so disliked him that she made a practise of speaking of him as "a raven without feathers." She was twitted with her imperious will and inflammable temper, and told that even a featherless raven could not marry such an impractical person. She at once set to work, and in a few days brought the General to purpose. She was horrified to find what she had let herself in for; but the deed was done. Her father refused to break off the match, saying she would be the better for the control of a firm husband of mature age. She then had her first experience of a precipitated letter. It was written in red letters on paper as filmy as air; and it said "Accept the events which give you the name and title needed," and proceeding in very oracular language to hint that the "real baptism"—the meaning of Blavatsky—"is the "descent of the spirit into matter and its unfoldment in the new generation." She read this as an intimation that once married she could run away if she liked. She was an "unmanageable bride," and rode off, leaving her husband in the Caucacus to rejoin her father. But she took ship instead. Her father supplying her with money to prevent a scandal, she saw a great deal of the world and caused her relations many a heartache. In Paris she gave the slip to the attendant sent out with her by a Russian lady who was looking after her, and went to consult a "Cagliastro," who with his mesmerisim and "psychic powers" showed her that she could mould her own will and use her faculties to effect reforms in human thought. He wanted her to go into the psychic line, but she resumed her nomad life, and travelled in the countries bordering on the Black Sea: "I had no regard for money, friends, country, or the usual concomitants of a mortal life. Wherever I was became my home, and I could always accomplish the feat of living and taking care of the mortal and physical necessities, for I could attract to me the money necessary for my simple wants; or if I desired to accomplish an event that required cash I would become possessed of an amount by an occult formula in the time required." A truly invaluable formula which the Yost typewriter apparently refused to transmit to an impecunious world. There is much that is amusing in the candour with which the authoress or her spirit amenuensis discusses the perfections and the failings of Mr. A. P. Sinnett, of Colonel Olcott, and of Mr. Judge, and some other lights shads in the theosophic sphere. A chapter describing Madame Blavatsky's sojourn among the Shakers, a sect which seeks its inspirations from the spirits of the Indians who haunt the scene of their former existence, is good reading. What will be most read in Southern India is the inner history of the famous shrine which brought fame and money, and ultimately "obliquities" to the prophetess and her familiars. A truly wonderful woman was Madame Blavatsky and her posthumous memoirs are not less wonderful.

THE anticipation that a rapid return movement of refugees to Bombay would take place after the Holi holidays is only having a very partial fulfillment. Such inward passenger traffic as occurs is principally confined to Gujerat, and the returning wanderers are not mainly artizans and labourers, but middle class Parsees. The inward B. B. and C. I. trains are generally three-fourths filled with members of this community. Many of the immigrants are the wives and families of Parsee clerks and others who, while unable to leave Bombay themselves sent their kith and kin away a few months back. The return is attributable to two circumstances—the satisfactory diminution in the death-rate of the community, and the fear that in a few days quarantine may be established here against the towns and villages from whence they come. The thought of quarantine with other travellers is most distasteful to the Parsees, and they are therefore coming back while the way is still clear. The same remark applies to many of the educated Hindus. With the artizan and labouring classes the case is different. Their knowledge of what is transpiring in Bombay is principally gained from the messages of friends, sent by the inexpensive medium of the quarter-anna post card. They are advised in these communications not to return to Bombay as their huts are being burned down, and those erected by the Sircar to take their place will not, it is said, keep out the rain in the monsoon. As the thought of going into the segregation camps is distasteful to these refugees under any circumstances, many of them intend to remain in their gaums until the monsoon is over. The rains will bring work on the land in which almost every Bombay artizan has an hereditary interest, and they will tide over the two or three months that intervene before the monsoon as best they can. It is therefore expected that the bulk of the absent mill hands will not come back to city life until the Dewali holidays. The supposition upon which they base their intention to remain in their ancestral homes is wholly mistaken. Not only can the segregation camps be made water-tight for the monsoon if the need for their retention still exists then, but there are also numerous newly built chawls in outlying parts of the town where accomodation can be found. A number of these chawls were nearing completion when the plague first broke out, and under ordinary conditions would have been filled before now. But they remain empty.

It is one thing, however, for these factors in the problem of house accomodation to exist, and quite another for the mill-hands in their village homes, receiving information from ignorant friends in Bombay, to understand their significance. It is clear that the destruction of insanitary huts, essential as that measure is, has had that effect of stemming the tide of immigration, which is the only hope our manufacturers have of again seeing their machinery kept fully employed. The situation for them is consequently very gloomy. The great demand from China for yarn was fairly well met during the first two or three months of restricted output by the good stocks in hand. But now the stocks are reduced to vanishing point, and the production is so low that the shipments from Bombay which, in the first month of the year amounted to 60,000 bales, will probably not exceed 10,000 or 12,000 bales during the current month. The Japanese manufacturers are taking advantage of this state of affairs to pour their yarn freely into China, and they are doing good business in forward contracts. The large stocks of cloth which led the weaving mills to work only half their machinery before the plague occurred, are also being brought very low by the much greater reduction in output that has since taken place. The Ahmedabad mills are making the best of the opportunity to obtain a footing in home markets, where hitherto Bombay has had the predominance. The millowners have been opening out new shops and agencies in various parts of India, with results of a kind gratifying to themselves, if not to their Bombay contemporaries. In Ahmedabad the plague has been severe, but it has not led to an efflux of mill-hands such as we have witnessed here. The reason of this is that the Ahmedabad operatives are mostly natives of the place, and have not, as in the case of the great majority of the mill workers in Bombay, a village home to go to whenever inclination prompts. The return of the absent operatives is under these circumstances a matter of great importance to millowners, and they cannot afford to leave any legitimate measures untried to attain this object. A practical solution of the problem is being sought by the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, the agent of the Manockjee Petit Mill. Recognising that the incoming of the hands is being hindered by fears of inability to find accommodation other than that afforded in the unpopular segregation camps Mr. Wadia proposes to meet the difficulty by erecting a number of *pucca* built huts near the mill with galvanised iron roofs, and on a good raised plinth. These structures will cost between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000, and when the plans are approved by the Municipality their construction will be proceeded with. It is clear that practical measures of this kind are necessary if our mills are to hold their own.

THE objections taken to the site at Chimbur, originally fixed upon for the deposit of town sweepings led the Corporation at their meeting on Thursday to postpone consideration of the question of leasing the land from Government. The Commissioner is thereby given an opportunity to ascertain from Mr. Ardeshir C. Cama, the terms upon which he is willing to lease his land for the purpose. The protests of Coorla residents and property owners against the selection of the plot first contemplated is certainly not without warrant. Mr. Cama's land being much further away from Coorla and the cotton mills, would appear from the report on the subject prepared by Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, to be far better suited for the purpose. But the people who first moved in the matter and brought to the notice of General Gatacre's Committee the suitability of Mr. Cama's property have, upon further enquiry, ascertained that a site which they regard as even more desirable may probably be obtained. The land in question is Government property, and lies off the Thana Creek some little distance from the village of Harraly, to the north-east of Bhandup. It is some three miles further away from Bombay than the Chimbur site, and when the north-east winds prevail there will be no risk, as in the case of the ground originally selected, of the breeze in Bombay being tainted with the cutchra deposit. As the place is not much more than a mile from the railway line, the cost of constructing a siding would be very materially reduced, and time which is a most important element in the matter, will be saved in making the necessary preparations. No large villages lie in the vicinity of the proposed reclamation, and if deemed desirable it would be possible to get the sweepings there by water barges. These facts are to be brought to the notice of the Gatacre Committee forthwith. It remains to be seen how far the theories drawn from them will stand the test of expert examination. It is not a little remarkable that the existence of more eligible sites than the one at Chimbur should have so long remained unknown to the Municipal Executive and to the Committee appointed two or three years ago to consider the subject, and that it has only been discovered at the eleventh hour. Meanwhile, the Byculla Flats remain the dumping ground of the town sweepings to the manifest sanitary danger of the city. It may, therefore, be hoped that the relative merits of the three proposed sites will be adjudged by competent experts with as little delay as possible, and that action on the conclusions arrived at will be promptly taken. Every weeks delay is a serious matter for the city.

THE motion to be made by the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta at the April meeting of the Corporation for the election of Mr. George Cotton as President for the ensuing year is certain to meet with general approval, both in the Council Hall and outside. Mr. Cotton's keen interest in the public life of the city has been especially demonstrated at a time when many prominent men to whom their neighbours look for light and guidance have found it convenient to keep away from Bombay. It would be impossible to find any non-official who has devoted more time and thought to the mitigation of the sufferings of the people both by plague and famine than the present Sheriff of Bombay. He has realised to an extent that is as gratifying as it is rare, his responsibilities as a prominent citizen; as a member of the Corporation; as a large employer of labour; as Sheriff of Bombay; and as the principal honorary secretary of the Presidency Famine Relief Fund. The duties incidental to these various positions have been most cheerfully performed by Mr. Cotton, and he has shirked no task, however, onerous, which the has thought would promote the public good. A motion that will be carried with equal unanimity will be that of which the Hon'ble Mr. Dharamsey has given notice, for the name of the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta to be submitted to Government for re-nomination to the Legislative Council on the expiry of his present term of office. It remains to be seen, however, whether Mr. Mehta will feel that, in view of the unsatisfactory state of his health, he can accept the proposal of membership of the Legislative Council that he has so well earned by the vigour with which he has upheld the interests of the civic body he represents thereon.

WE understand that arrangements are being made which will prevent persons suffering from plague being brought into Bombay from up-country either by railway or otherwise. There is no question of stopping the return of healthy people to Bombay, or of interfering with the free movements of persons who reside in the suburbs and come into the city on their daily business. Care will be taken to exempt these from medical examination, in view of the alarm created by the apparent recurrence of plague in certain districts which were almost delivered from it. It is as well to state that the necessary steps to check the importation of plague cases are being taken. The increase in the mortality from all causes yesterday, there is good reason to believe, is due almost wholly to imported cases from Bandora, Oorun, Bulsar, Bhewndi, and Thanna. This importation it is hoped will be effectually checked by the measures that will be immediately put in force But as we have said, there will be no interference with healthy passengers, whether they come by railway or road or steamer.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, accompanied by Mr. J. J. Heaton, Private Secretary, and Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Medical Officer, left, yesterday afternoon, on tour in the Southern Maratha country, by the train leaving the Victoria Terminus at 2 o'clock. Although the departure was private, a few officials were present to see his Excellency off, amongst them being Dr. J. Pollen, Collector of Bombay; Mr. S. Rebsch, Under-Secretary, Public Works Department; Captain L. H. Vidal, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; Mr. A. M. S. Jackson, Under-Secretary to Government; Captain Leveson-Gower, Commanding his Excellency's Body-Guard and Captain Levett, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor. Lord Sandhurst arrived at the station a few minutes before the train started, and after shaking hands with those present, got into the train, which punctually steamed out of the station. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure. His Excellency will return to Bombay on the morning of the 6th proximo. Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst leaves for Mahableshwar, on Tuesday, the 30th instant. The Governor will proceed to Mahableshwar on or about the 8th April, and after spending ten days there, will return to Bombay for a fortnight.

CAPTAIN BARBORO, unable to reply to the many letters and messages of condolence which have been so kindly sent him and Mrs. Barboro, desires to express their gratitude for the kindness and sympathy shown to him on the occasion of his sad bereavement.

WE understand that there is no truth in the statement that the guards of the G. I. P. Ry. again intend going on a strike. It is, however, under contemplation to establish an Amalgamated Guards Association to protect their interests.

A NEW resolution of the Local Government in regard to the regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act will probably be issued within the next few days.

SURGEON-COLONEL NEWMAN, who has been acting as Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Frontier Force, will take up the appointment, which will be a permanent one, as Surgeon-Colonel Rose will not return to India.

THE public in Calcutta have been warned against a swindler who professes to be collecting money for the Famine Relief Fund. No collectors are employed. This man may extend his operations up-country, so mofussil residents should be on their guard.

ALL communications relating to the Relief Fund should be addressed to Mr. H. E. M. James. The Central Committee, in noticing Colonel Ottley's resignation of the post of Honorary Secretary, express the hope that he will speedily recover from the breakdown which his incessant labours have brought upon him.

THE Kashmir State Council has decided to open relief-works at once in Jammu Province. The road from the capital to Udhampur, a distance of 43 miles over the Pir Punjal range of mountains, will open out a rich district and relieve the prevalent keen distress. Already grain compensation is being given to the troops and Durbar servants. Prices in the grain market rule high.

MRS. MACKWORTH YOUNG, on Monday, at Lahore, presented the prizes in the Punjab Tennis Tournament. Mr. H. W. Davis, East Surrey Regiment, won the Singles Championship Cup; Mr. Davis and Mr. E. L. French won the Doubles Gentlemen's Championship Cup; Miss Warburton and Mr. Spencer won the Mixed Doubles prizes; and Mr. Davis won the Single Han... prize, b... Mr. Spencer easily. Mr. Aiki... prize in the Singles Champio...

MR. WILSON, Professor ... sidency College, is gra... months. Mr. Peak, Pr... College, has been appoi... European schools in th... the absence on furlough...

MAJOR BUCKLAND, ... Military Departmen... succeed Colonel Toke... Army Clothing Departm...

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERA... acting for Dr. Cleghorn as ... Indian Medical Service, ... night's tour, in the course ... various inspecting stations ... Gwalior State, where the pl...

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD SALISBURY GONE TO THE RIVIERA TO RECUPERATE.

LONDON, MARCH 25, Morning.

Lord Salisbury, who has been suffering from an attack of influenza, starts for the Riviera, to-day, to recuperate.

His Lordship will possibly confer with M. Hanotaux on his way through Paris.

CAPTURE OF A GREEK STEAMER BY AN AUSTRIAN CRUISER.

An Austrian cruiser has captured a Greek steamer and sailing ship, which were carrying volunteers and ammunition to Crete.

GREECE PROTESTS AGAINST THE POWERS ACTION.

A fresh Note has been issued by Greece, in which she protests against the action of the Powers in Crete, and holds them answerable for the result.

THE TRANSVAAL MINING INDUSTRY.

President Kruger has appointed a Commission to enquire into the grievances of the gold mining industry.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MARCH 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya, with the outward mails of the 19th instant, left here, at 2 p.m., to-day.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. CONSIDERATION OF THE BUDGET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

There was a full attendance of members at to-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Council, when the Budget was discussed. Several ladies, were also present, and a few stayed till the end of the proceedings, which lasted till eight in the night.

Sir James Westland, in moving that the Financial Statement be taken into consideration, apologized in not being able, under present conditions, to furnish a copy of the Statement to Madras at the same time as Calcutta and Bombay. It was not till 11th or 12th March that the final figures for February were received, and before the Budget was presented to the Council, it had to be submitted to the Executive Council and the Viceroy. He begged, therefore, the people of Madras not to think that from any disrespect to them that he failed to send them the Statement the same time as Calcutta and Bombay. In another year or so, it is hoped arrangements will be made by which Madras will be placed on the same footing as the other two Presidencies.

Sir James, while congratulating the Financial members on the Budget, said that, considering the terrible famine and plague which were prevailing, he had no greater deficit to announce than two crores. Referring to the amount contributed by all the provinces to the Imperial Revenues, he said that Bengal was exceptionally well treated in this respect, and suggested raising the Police Cess and Living Local Rates and Taxes. He hoped the Finance Minister would see his way to improve the position of the Port Office Superintendents.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Princep directed attention to the amount realized by the Court Fees in Bengal which helped to swell the Imperial Revenue. Although really raised in Bengal, it was swallowed up by other presidencies. Whereas Bengal showed a surplus under this head of 14 lakhs, Bombay had a deficit of 13 lakhs.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sayani said the present system of laying the Budget before the Council, and discussing it the following Thursday, was inconvenient, as it gave no time to members from other presidencies for receiving criticism from their constituents. He suggested that the Budget should be presented on Thursday and discussed the following Saturday; he also suggested that a copy should be furnished to prominent public bodies, who also have an opportunity of discussing it. He also discussed the question of the Provincial Contracts, and said that financially the settlements had evil effects; short term settlements taking away all the certainty and stability from the Provincial Administrations, and seriously interfering with even the progress of the provincial improvements. The whole arrangement ought to be guided by the central idea that the Imperial Government was as much interested in the provincial progress as the Provincial Government themselves.

The Hon'ble Mr. Playfair said the theme of the Financial Statement was undoubtedly Famine, and its consequent, depression on the sugar industry in the West Indies; and recent events in South Africa showed that natives of India have no chance of employment there. He, therefore, suggested the movements of the people to Assam, where the soil was of the richest description, and no limit to its productiveness; but the Government must take the initiative, and asked if the Government would not undertake this as a protective measure. He also asked of the Financial member if he would declare the various railway schemes which were submitted to the Secretary of State as the lines suitable for private enterprise; and whether his Excellency the Viceroy should give the result of the recent Railway Conference. He also desired to know if it was intended to raise the rate of interest on the proposed new loan to 3½ per cent.

Several other members then spoke, and were followed by the Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn, who said that everybody would agree that the efficiency of relief in this Famine was better than in any previous famine, the result being due to the measure of perfection such as had never before been attained. Taken as a whole, the efficiency of relief on this occasion had been unprecedented. They had been greatly assisted in their work by the systems of railways which were distributed over the country. The fact of the Famine wage having been fixed as a mere subsistence allowance, was due to the object of preventing the people from flocking to the Government relief-works, and thus paralysing private enterprise. He conveyed his thanks, as well as of all local Governments, to the Finance member for the readiness with which he had met their demands in every direction, and said that, although this Famine was greater in extent than that of 1873-74, the expenditure so far was less. This showed that the people were better fitted to stand the Famine themselves. The Government, he said, heartily concurred with the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair, that emigration should be resorted to as a relief to the population. The Hon'ble Mr. Playfair's and the Maharaja Durbhanghah's remarks on this head he communicated to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, than whom no one was more able to work out a practical scheme.

The Lieutenant Governor spoke on the subject of Provincial Contracts, expressing his profound dissatisfaction with the existing system, and asked the Government to refer the whole subject to the Conference for consideration and report. Time, he said, had come for examining here in India the whole question of the financial relations of the Imperial and Local Governments.

Sir James Westland then replied briefly, saying that all had criticised the Budget. But no one had thrown out a suggestion as to where the money was to come from. He was sorry to refuse to give any information as to what were the intentions of the Government in regard to a loan, and then in a lengthy speech justified the necessity of the Provincial contracts.

The Viceroy said that so far as the action of the Government of India was questioned in the defence of Provincial contracts, he desired to associate himself with the Finance Member. In some quarters there was an unfortunate tendency to represent these interests as conflicting, although the Government of India and Local Governments had their distinct functions to perform, they were all parts of one administration under the Queen, and it was their business to seek for an agreement. The Government of India would fail in its duty if it did not retain strict control over the assignments; for so long as this existed, the Local Governments could be called to account for an increase in its taxes. It has been said in certain quarters that the Viceroy's zeal for railway construction is now leading him to incur an expenditure which the country could not afford, the only way that he shared this zeal with successive Secretaries of State. So far from being led away by the clamour of the new lines, they had resisted many which had been suggested. He desired to take this opportunity to say that he ... no account place railway construction ... her considerations.

... the business before the Council was ... ough, after which the Council adjourned.

... LORD SANDHURST.

POONA, MARCH 26.

... accompanied by Mr. J.J. Heaton ... this evening, from Bombay for the Southern Mahratta ... being present on the ...

... leave Bombay for Mah... ...

... FIRST ... SUB-... JUDGE.

... Chintamanrao Narayen Bhat, First ... under the Deccan Agriculturist ... suddenly, to-day, at his house in

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

Home Department.—The services of Captain Macnabb, officiating Deputy Commissioner of Burma, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The services of Surgeon-Captain Roberts have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces.

Surgeon-Major Charles, Professor of the Medical College, Calcutta, has been granted furlough, on medical certificate, for twelve months; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Levitas officiates.

Mr. Justice Gordon having tendered his resignation from the 1st proximo, of his appointment of officiating Judge of the High Court, Mr. J. F. Stevens, Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Judge of the said Court.

Mr. S. Ismay has been appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, vice Mr. Stevens.

Revenue and Agriculture Department.—The services of the following officers have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces for Famine duty:—Major Pollock, Captain Giles, and Lieutenant Mears.

The services of the following officers have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Central Provinces for Famine duty:—Lieutenants O'Brien, Grace, and Showell.

The services of the following officers have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for Famine duty:—Lieutenants T. P. C. Smith, Dalzel, Battey, Kaye, and Cassels.

Colonel Sandeman, Deputy Surveyor-General, has been granted furlough for one year and 125 days.

Foreign Department.—Captain Cox is confirmed as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, at Baroda; and Lieutenant Hancock as Assistant in charge of Amreti Martels.

Captain MacDonald has been appointed to officate as Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and posted as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan.

The services of Major Russell have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The services of Captain Maconochy have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Captain Pritchard has been posted as Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere. Mr. C. C. Biddulph has been granted furlough for one year.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 25.

Lieutenant-Colonel Plifeaux, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Bombay Command, having been appointed Judge Advocate to the General Court Martial, to be assembled at Deesa, is directed to proceed to that station and back.

Indian Staff Corps—The undermentioned officer has passed the tests of retention in the Indian Staff Corps:—Second-Lieutenant Kidd, 23rd Bombay Rifles (G. G. O., No. 521, of 1896.)

With reference to Bombay Command Order, No. 103, of 19th ultimo, Second-Lieutenant Sherlock, Unattached List, attached to 1st Bn., Royal Fusiliers, will be attached for duty to the 1st Bn., Royal West Surrey Regiment.

Agreeably to Para. 72, of Army Regulations, India, Vol. II., Military Works Department, on return from the Staff College, Captain E. W. Bank, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Bombay Defences Division, Military Works.

Military Works Department.—Captain E. W. Bank, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Bombay Defences Division to Poona Division, Military Works.

Under instructions from the Army Head-quarters, the services of Captain E.W.Bank, Royal Engineers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for Famine duty, at Nowgong.

Under instructions from the Army Head-quarters, the services of Lieutenant Auston, Royal Engineers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment on the Hyderabad-Godaveri Railway.

Under instructions from the Army Head-quarters, the following R. E. officers are trasferred from the Bombay Military Works:—Lieutenant Garrett, to Public Works Department, Punjab; Lieutenant Freeland, to Public Works Department, Bengal, temporarily for Famine works; and Second-Lieutenant Fillird to Public Works Department, Bengal, temporarily for Famine works.

The following officers have been qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster:—Lieutenant Green, 2nd Bn., South Lancashire Regiment; and Lieutenant Hall, 2nd Bn., Royal Irish Rifles.

Under instructions from the Army Head-quarters, it is notified that the Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Lieutenant Seed, on arrival in India, is posted for duty to the 6th Circle, Poona.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Colonel Greagh, V. C., Staffs Corps, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bombay Command, for eigth months (pension service thirty-first year commenced 13th February, 1897); and Lieutenant Mathew, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 9th Bombay Cavalry, for one year (pension service seventh year commenced 11th March, 1897). Bombay Command Order No. 593, of 20th November, 1896, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned officers is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from date of leaving India:—Lieutenant Harward, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissionary-General, for six months, (pension service tenth year commenced 5th October, 1896).

The undermentioned officers and Warrant Officer have leave of absence:—Royal Artillery.—Second Lieutenant Stoddan, No. 13 Company, Eastern Division, 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India. Royal Fusiliers (1st Battalion).—Lieutenant Roberts, 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India. Royal Irish Rifles (2nd Battalion).—H. A. Kennedy, 6 months, on private affairs, out of India.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 42 new cases and 14 deaths recorded in the city to-day. The total mortality was 52.

In the Plague Hospital 33 cases were admitted; 16 died, 6 cured, leaving 186 under treatment.

In the Mahomedan Hospital eleven were admitted; five died, leaving 41 under treatment.

In the Hindu Hospital nine were admitted; five died, leaving 29 under treatment.

The usual Military operations were held to-day in the city and cantonment. In the city the party searched several peiths. About six cases were discovered, and sent to hospital. In the cantonment one Parsee family is attacked with plague—mother and her three children,—near the Malcolm Tanks. They were sent to hospital. One female body was found buried in Mr. Pestoojee Cama's house, in the Civil lines. The servants were afraid to give news to the police, as she died of the plague about four days ago, and was buried in the compound.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MARCH 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilea left here, at 4-30 p.m., to-day, for Aden.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Nubia left here at 6 a.m., to-day, for Aden.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore, for Colombo, on 25th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 12-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-16
Bar Silver	28½

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 25th March, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	25	7	9 p.m.	10	29
Teheran	26	10	33 a.m.	4	30
Suez	..	..	..		

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th March, 1897.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	31	..	1
„ Karachi	—	25	—	9
„ Madras	—	26	—	15

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MAR. 5.

THE last day but one—the penultimate day—of February was a day stolen from April; a delicious day; a day of blue sky, warm sun, soft airs; a day, in fact, which called loudly for the minor travel. I took the train to Audley End. In the third-class compartment (smoking) in which I journeyed, there were, first, an elderly person of bookish tendencies. I longed to ask him in what line of literature he had met with disappointment, but dared not. There was next an Old—quite an Old—who had a fishing-rod with him, and got out at Broxbourne. It was through him that I found out the literary side of the other man. "Sir," he said, pointing to the rod, "I see that a copy of the first edition of Isaac Walton has just fetched £150." "Ah!" replied the Angler; "and well worth the money! Not that fishing is what it was in Isaac's time. Then you could coax them out. Now, I believe, they go to Board Schools, and learn what a book means." So he got out, and went to catch a certain cold on the banks of the silver Lea. Broxbourne, I suppose, is the "River of the Brock, or Badger." Then there got in three young rustics, all about twenty. Lord! what a good-looking race we are! These lads were brown and red of cheek—you never saw colour more finely laid on; their eyes were clear; their features were regular; their corduroys were stained, and they were secured by a broad leathern strap; also every man, which is a sign of the times, had a penny illustrated paper, over which they all then fell asleep. The last man to get in was a farmer—a tall, good-looking man of forty; he wore a long overcoat down to his heels, and he carried about an eighteenth-century air in things that buttoned below the knee, and were supported, so to speak, by leathern gaiters. The line runs along the outside edge of the Essex hills; the grass was springing; the yellow celandine was flowering on the banks; the catkins were out; there was a touch—a look—a feeling of spring in the air.

At Audley End there is a great house, but I did not go to the outside of it, and the inside is not, I believe, visible on Saturday. But Audley End is two or three miles distant from one of these little market towns of which Essex has so many. Nobody seems to visit them; nobody cares about them; unless the bicycle which is opening up all England has found them out; yet they are all interesting, and in every one of them there are churches, ruins, houses, streets, which will most pleasantly while away an afternoon. There is a market place at Saffron Walden for instance, which is a lovely dream; there are ancient houses by the dozen—to be sure, Saffron Walden is not Shrewsbury, nor is it Ludlow, but there is no town like it, for old houses; near London. Of course, the town possesses a church; it is a huge great church; very long and very lofty; a perpendicular church built in the troublous times of King Henry the Sixth. How people could find time and money for building churches while the fratricidal Roses were fighting it out, passes understanding. Perhaps, however, the good burghers of Saffron Walden cared nothing for either Rose, White or Red. If you are interested in the noble House of Howard, you will like to learn that there are many Earls of Suffolk buried in the vaults of this church—ten, they say. It would not be fair to ask what the ten collectively have done for their country, because rank does not carry ability with it, and it is just as impertinent to ask what the Earls in a row have done for the world as to ask what ten forefathers of the hamlet have done. It is only possible for most of us, whether we are Earls or not, to lead wholesome lives and set a good example. Let us trust that these ten Earls did so, and that the present clean and respectabe appearance of Staffron Waden is partly due to these respectable examples.

Near the church there are the ruins—most shapeless ruins—of the castle that once belonged to a very important person, Geoffery de Mandeville, a Baron quite of the olden time, who went about in rattling armour, fought now for this side and now for that, and had more power than any king. He lived here; and I wonder how many people of his town can tell anything about him. As for his castle, the ruins are, as I said, shapeless; there are certain thick walls built of flint; because there is no stone in Essex; there are one or two chambers and places where chambers have been. And in one of them I found the most unexpected thing in the world. Who would look for such a thing in the ruins of a Norman castle? It was nothing less, if you please, than the parish pillory? Yes; they have cut off part of the supporters so that it is lowered by 18 inches at least—why did they cut it down?—and it now stands in this ruin, looking more incongruous than one would conceive to be possible. You would like to know what it is like? Well, in ordinary pictures of the pillory it is represented as a cross affixed to a single post. This method of construction had its advantages; the post protected the body from dead cats and brickbats. The pillory of Saffron Walden, however, was constructed of two posts and the machine door. The instrument consisted of two boards working on a hinge, with a hole for the head and two for the hands. There were some boys in the place. One of them consented to stand on the pillory. I then discovered that a person in this prison of shame perforce holds his head downwards. He is generally represented as staring about with head erect. This in the Walden pillory he could not do. Of curse, it is quite possible that there were varisties of pillory; it would be easy to construct one in which the head was upright. I really do not know whether one would prefer to face the footlights with head erect or with head hanging down. It is a curious thing, but it ought to be in the Museum of the town, and not in a damp, roofless ruin.

In the year 1776 a young gentleman—he was evidently young—wrote an article in the *Public Advertiser* on the power of the Press. After the fashion of the time, he personified the Press under the name of Will Worthy. After describing the general adoption of the newspaper as an assistant to breakfast he proceeds to show how Mr. Will Worthy combats grievances and writes down nuisances. For instance, there was, he says, an "old, useless Gothic" gateway in King's-street, opposite the Treasury, which looked "like a ruin or excrescence on the side of that elegant fabric, Whitehall." It had stood there for 400 years; Will wrote it down in less than four months. Oh! Will—Will—Will, it was the Holborn Gate. Now, I make no doubt that Will Worthy "wrote down" all the other old gates and arches and ruins in London. They had been standing for 500 years, you see. For instance, there were gateways and arches belonging to Holy Trinity Priory, Blackfriars, St. Bartholomew's, St. Helen's, Bermondsey Abbey, St. Mary Overies. They had beeh standing a long time, and Will Worthy wrote them down; and Will's friends "very much applauded him for what he had done." It was he who turned the sharp corner of St. Paul's-churchyard into a round corner; it was he who stopped the "Devil's Gap." Perhaps someone can tell me where the Gap was? When he was last heard of he was writing down the brick walls round the parks; and he was doing his best to get London Bridge pulled down. He succeeded with the parks; does one realise that Park-lane and Piccadilly formerly looked out on a high brick wall? It took him fifty years more writing to get a new London Bridge built. But to think of that gateway—that "wen, or excrescence!"

I think it is time to protest, in the interests of all concerned with literature, against the growing fashion of presenting for six shillings a story so short that it ought to be produced for sixpence or a shilling. The price of six shillings—which means four shillings and sixpence—is, we all understand, only a temporary price; it will be lowered to half a crown before long. Meantime, as it suits everybody, is it not worth while to keep it going as long as it is wanted, by at least giving people something to read for their money? To ask the world to give four shillings and sixpence for a little book which can be read in an hour is to abuse the confidence of the public and to bring the present price into contempt. Perhaps, if readers resolve not to give this money unles they get something to read for it, the practice will be stopped. The nominal six shillings should be continued until it is proved that a far wider circle will pay half a crown. But for that sum we want, and ought to demand, something to read. Of course, there is no "proper" length for a six-shilling book; but it ought to contain certainly as much as would give the average reader occupation for three evenings. As a matter of fact, the length of a book for which four and sixpence *ought* to be asked varies from 80,000 to 200,000 words.

In the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* there is a paper by Miss Frances Low, which should be read by all who are interested in the condition of women. It is on the way in which gentlewomen live. Their helpless and hapless situation; their valour and patience; their makeshifts and privations; the competition they must face; all this is told with a direct force which ought to go home to all our hearts. But what remedy is proposed? I have myself, over and over again, suggested a preventive, which is not, I know, a remedy. The preventive is the Endowment of the Daughter by means of the Deferred Annuity. This is so simple a thing that I wonder it has not been adopted long ago by all who can afford to marry. Let me show you once more how to do it. The thing to effect is the provision of your daughter with the bare necessaries of life, at least. This means 12s. a week, or £30 a year. I would begin at forty years of age. You pay, dear Sir, for your infant daughter, during the first five years of her life, about £15 a year. This will give her a deferred annuity of £15 a year. Your child begins to cost you something; you will then for the next five years pay about £10 a year—that makes up the annuity to £25 a year. For the following five years you pay between £7 and £8 a year. By the time she is fifteen she will have a deferred annuity of £30 a year. Of course, if you are in a position to pay a lump sum down you can purchase the annuity while she is an infant for about £150. If the practice were general one can imagine the friends and relations assisting for such an endowment. Let me most earnestly invite your attention to this subject. Think of the miseries to which a gentlewoman is exposed who is not clever, and has no special training, and has no money! Think of your own position; of the dangers of death and sickness. Remember that your insurance, which is probably only about £2,000, will not produce more than £60 a year! Think of your innocent child, and proceed to buy her that deferred annuity. And when you have done it, or begun it, think of the terrible miseries that would be averted if this practice was universal among the professional classes.

But for a remedy. I think I may announce that the draft of a prospectus for a National Bureau for Working Women is now ready and under consideration. This is the remedy proposed by Miss Frances Low, whose help and advice I hope we shall obtain. There have been delays because the thing proposed is a very big thing indeed, and because a good many people who have experience on the subject have been consulted. My own view of the matter is that both men and women should sit upon the committee; that the work should be conducted upon broad principles, without more rules and regulations than are actually necessary; that the executive be intrusted to a woman, to whom should be given principles, but not rules, who should become the spring, the brain, the life and breath of the organisation. I have had some experience of societies, and one outcome of my experience is this. If an association is to live and do its work, it must obtain a good secretary or chairman; he must have almost absolute power; the committee, except to see that the principles of the society are followed, are best as dummies. I would like a committee of men and women all deaf and dumb. I hope to report more fully upon the National Bureau in a week or two.

Miss Low also touches on the subject of the governess and her wrongs. I believed that question will be answered by the extinction of the governess, except in certain country houses which are too far from any school. She will become so rare that the few survivors will command fabulous incomes. Because, you see, girls are beginning to understand that there is nothing more miserable than the lot of the resident governess, who has, say, £25 a year for all her salary; has to keep herself for six weeks in the year; has no pension to expect; can save nothing; and when she gets to middle-age, can no longer find work. Things have arrived at such a pass that a change of some kind is absolutely necessary. And the change will be, I believe, first a decrease in the supply of governesses, and next an increase in their pay. About a pension fund. Suppose that a thousand aged governesses were in want of a pension. At 10s. a week each, that would mean £500 a week, or £26,000 a year, which means a capital of a million sterling. The thing is impossible. But suppose a pension fund were started to which not only the recipients should subscribe a yearly guinea, but also every family in easy circumstances which had daughters to be educated. In that way a very fine income might be raised which would provide pensions or homes for a certain number. Thus if £5,000 a year were provided, 200 governesses might receive 10s. a week each. Could such a scheme, among others, be grafted upon the National Bureau for Women?

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO THE MAHOMEDAN PETITION.

THE following is the reply of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst to the petition from the Mahomedans requesting the abrogation of the order for the removal of the sick to hospitals so far as it affected their community.

Malabar Point, March 24.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the petition to his Excellency the Governor signed by a large number (said to be about 15,000) Mahomedans of the City of Bombay; and of one (Kazi Meheri's) letter of the 23rd instant stating that a deputation was anxious to meet his Excellency in connection with that petition.

His Excellency has read the petition with great attention and has also read an account of the proceedings on the occasion when a deputation of Mussalmans represented their views to the Plague Committee of which General Gatacre is chairman. It is perfectly clear to his Excellency that the petition has been drawn up under a very serious misconception of the objects Government have in view in appointing the Committee; and of the manner in which it is proposed to attain those objects. The objects are to suppress and prevent the spread of the bubonic plague in the city of Bombay. It is proposed to attain these objects as far as possible by the example and persuasion of the leaders of the various communities and with all consideration for the caste and religious usages of the people. All this together with a perfectly clear indication of the measures to be given effect to has been stated fully and plainly in two published letters from his Excellency the Governor to the President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and to General Gatacre. His Excellency has the fullest confidence that these measures will be carried out by General Gatacre and his colleagues in the most humane, the most considerate, and the least irritating manner possible. There is nothing in their announcement that need cause any terror or panic whatever and his Excellency has very sufficient reason to believe that any feeling of panic that may exist (and the extent of that feeling is very seriously exaggerated) is due, not to the measures which are determined on and which are needed to avert a great calamity but to the very unfortunate misconception on the part of certain persons of the way in which they are to be given effect to. A patient and calm examination of these measures will be rewarded by finding that there is no cause for panic and an acceptance of the duty now incumbent on all good citizens, that is, the duty of co-operating with the Committee in carrying them out will lead to their accomplishment with an amount of hardship and inconvenience that will be comparatively inconsiderable. It will also help to avert a blow to the commercial prosperity of the city the possible extent of which has evidently not been realised by those who drew up the petition. I am to say in conclusion that it appears to his Excellency quite sufficient to point out the very serious misconceptions underlying this petition and the want of appreciation it indicates of the magnitude of the evil which it is the duty of his Excellency's Government to make every effort to overcome. It is unnecessary to reply to it in greater detail and it would not be appropriate for his Excellency to receive a deputation in advocacy of a petition drawn up with so serious a misunderstanding of the intentions of his Government.

Yours faithfully,

J. J. HEATON,

Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

To Kazi Meheri.

The Plague Committee, we understand had invited Kazi Meheri to discuss the hospital requirements of certain sections of the Mahomedan community and to select places for hospitals, but up to yesterday morning he had not called at the Committee's office.

IMPORTED PLAGUE CASES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is high time that the public made its voice heard in the matter of the medical examination of those returning to Bombay. It is notorious that imported cases of plague are being discovered in various parts of the city, two from Ooran having recently been found at Malabar Hill; and until this state of things can be put stop to, it is hopeless to expect that the Plague Committee can succeed in stamping out the epidemic in Bombay. A scarcity of medical officers is understood to be the chief difficulty, but at the principal examining centres—on the railway, causeway and bunders—it is surely possible for hospital assistants, students, and lay-helpers working under the eye of one or two medical officers to render good service, and the experiment is one which should be made. At the Sion and Mahim causeways an examination does take place; and provided people are not allowed to cross over the creek or bay of Mahim in boats, it is unlikely that many cases can now escape detection there. But so far no steps appear to have been taken to examine those who come to Bombay by rail or sea. The outlook is serious if the present state of affairs is allowed to continue, and the public have a right to ask Government to adopt prompt and effective measures for dealing with this question.—Yours, &c.,

T. W. CUFFE.

March 25.

⁂ The reader will see a satisfactory intimation regarding this important subject in our leading columns.—ED. *B. G.*

ACCELERATED MAIL FOR THE SOUTH.

WE learn that on the recommendation of the Government of India a Conference with the Consulting Engineer to Government will be held in Bombay, to-day. Representatives of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Madras, and the Nizam's State Railways will also be present. The idea is to run a mail train on these lines at an accelerated speed of two and a-half hours. The decision of the Conference will affect all the railways in Southern and Western India.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain M. DeHorne, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with English mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Becher, Major and Mrs
Engineer, Mr M P
Girling, Mrs
Hare, Surg Capt E C
Hudson, Mr
Kerr, Mrs
Leibschvagen, Mr W
Miller, Mrs
Rickford, Capt and Mrs R J and 2 children
Schvabe, Mr and Mrs F S
Sutherland, Mr

FOR BRINDISI.

Cahusac, Major W
Peel, Mrs and 2 children
Squire, Mr and Mrs W W
Simpson, Miss S

REVIEWS.

THE HIDDEN LIVES OF SHAKESPEARE AND BACON, BY W. G. THORPE.—Chiswick Press, Charles Whittingham and Co. Took's Court, Chancery Lane, London. This is an attempt which many will resent to give an idea of Shakespeare's life, making him "neither better nor worse than any other man" and to reconcile the obscurity in which his days for us are wrapped, with the theory that he was in Bacon's power through his offence of deer-stealing, and that consequently the great genius found it wisest to keep out of Bacon's way for ten years, and even in London to lie low, instead of ruffling it with his contemporary actor managers. That, in fact, Shakespeare was in Bacon's power "by the double ties of profitable employment flowing inwards, and the fears of the terrors of the law which stood ready at Bacon's hand." It is an ingenious theory, and if it be not a workable one, it is interesting to hear what Mr. Thorpe's diligent researches have enabled him to state on the tantalising subject of Shakespeare's almost hermit life. He quotes authorities to show that as stage manager of the Gray's Inn Revels the dramatist of all time was under Bacon's control and influence, that in all probability he got his theatre work copied at Bacon's Scrivenery, crediting Bacon with the cost in repayment of monies lent to Bacon. He brings other authority to support his hint that Shakespeare was in those gambling days a confirmed player, that he gambled as a trade, and bought land with the money derived from his gains. He thinks that the few and slight references to gambling in Shakespeare's Plays can be easily accounted for if we remember that he probably did not care to draw attention to his habit, that in fact he shrank from it. He had his family to support at a distance and Mr. Thorpe's supposition is that he did it by means of his winnings at play. He cannot believe that he rose in any other way, and says:—"There is *prima facie* no other way than this gambling to account for Shakespeare's rise from worse than nothing; from being a young butcher wanted for deer-stealing, to burgess, landholder, and country gentleman with coat armour." The money to buy Combe Lands, he suggests, was worried out of Bacon, being part of Catesby's fine, assigned to Bacon by Queen Elizabeth's order. The writings quoted by Mr. Thorpe are curious, and give many interesting side views into the social and moral life of the times of Bacon and Shakespeare. They show the almost universal and entirely unblushing corruption that reigned, and rendered possible any dishonourable struggle for wealth and power. To all the questions which Mr. Thorpe puts, and to which he suggests solutions, he admits himself that there has not yet been any decisive reply. We would indeed prefer to a discovery that greater dereliction of duty than deer-stealing could be brought home to Shakespeare, the demi-obscurity that surrounds his life and actions and which if it baffles the ardent student of his writings at least does not distress us by any dark shadows.

MANUAL TRAINING FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS, by Thomas Alexander and A. W. Thomson is published at the Government Central Book Depot, Bombay. Many people have the idea that a pupil from a Manual Training School is necessarily a skilled Mechanic. This is not so. Pupils in such a school go through a practical course, and are prepared for becoming highly skilled workmen in any branch of mechanics. Their minds, eyes, and hands are trained in practical details, they are taught drawing, manipulation of wood metal, besides the usual subjects taught in any ordinary school. The addition of practical subjects has not been found to interfere with the examination results in the usual school course. In India there is no reason why the same systems should not prove of equal advantage. It is a common error to judge of the excellence or otherwise of a technical school by the number of things made therein and sold in the bazaar; the sum realised by such sales is expected to defray part of the cost of the school. This idea acts and reacts on the superintendent and teachers, and mighty efforts are made to combine a profitable workshop with an efficient school for the teaching of more or less ignorant pupils. It is needless to say that this is beginning at the wrong end. The authors of this very practical book strive to show that the real aim of a Manual Training School is to make intelligent pupils, not to spoil a possible good workman by putting him to make tables and chairs before he can have really mastered all the technical details of a carpenter's trade. In this country two points are absolutely necessary in the education of the people, training in accuracy of form and in accuracy of measurement. Manual dexterity is a useful quality, no matter what the boy who has attained it turns his hand to afterwards. If he has learned at school to be accurate and skilful in the management of tools and his hands much has been done towards making him a skilled mechanic. This publication specifies the rules necessary to be observed in the training of pupils, the age at which a boy should be given technical instruction in the school workshop, the extent and fittings of the same, the tools required and the cost of the whole installation. The twenty-four exercises set in the book in carpentry and wood-turning are suggested as sufficient for a two years' course. The drawings are elaborately and clearly presented on the sheet facing the printed instructions. The four exercises in chip and wood-carving have been contributed by Mr. Greenwood, Principal, School of Arts, Bombay. The examples given are sufficient, for a one-year's course, the pupil having first had the advantage of two years' practice in carpentry. The instructons contained in this book are well calculated to meet the practical needs of teachers and pupils in a Manual Training School.

BLACKIE'S ENGLISH CLASSICS series includes Aytoun's "The Burial March of Dundee" and "The Island of the Scots," edited by W. K. Leask. The introduction sets the reader right with regard to the character of Dundee. Aytoun assigned to him remarkable heroism, but the editor thinks the unbiassed reader of history, in spite of the poetry of Aytoun and the less enthusiastic eulogium of Sir Walter Scott in "Old Mortality," has long made up his mind as to the cruelty and worthlessness of "Bonnie Dundee." He espoused the cause of James—it was the losing cause—and Mr. Leask sees in his action no noble quality. He says, "he threw himself on the loyalty, as it is called in the stirring ballad of "Bonnie Dundee," but really the restless, law-defying, and turbulent condition of the Highlanders, whom he called to the Standard of King James. Killiecrankie soon followed and Dundee was killed in that terrible fight, his loss being irreparable to the Jacobite cause. Aytoun's ballad is a soul-stirring martial, funeral song. The second poem was inspired by the heroic action of a body of Scots who attacked an island in the Rhine in the province of Alsace, on which five hundred Germans had entrenched themselves commanding the French camp with their guns. Captain John Foster, the leader of the Scottish exiles—men who had been allowed after his defeat to follow James to France—asked permission to attack the Germans, a permission he easily gained. The bridge had been already destroyed, but the Scots advanced by night to the broad river, waded into the stream, their ammunition secured round their necks, and arm-in-arm Highland fashion, they reached the middle of the current. Directly the stream grew shallower, they untied their cartouch-boxes and marched ashore, with muskets loaded. Their deadly volley caused panic among the Germans who were utterly taken by surprise and fled, leaving the Scots in possession of the Island which for many years was called "L'Ile d'Ecossais." Aytoun's poetical fervour was roused by Sir Walter Scott's description of this valiant deed, and by seeing on the walls of the ancient Scottish monastery at Ratisbon "monumental inscriptions to the exiles, many of whom were men of family and distinction who had been involved in the troubles of 1688, 1715 and 1745." "The Island of the Scots" was the result. The admirable notes to the two poems will be of assistance to the student.

WE have received a copy of The Lahore Directory for 1897 to which in addition to its fund of usual information much that is new and valuable has been added. Commercial men and the general public will find all the references they are likely to require in this carefully compiled Directory. It has been revised and corrected to date. The matter is full, arrangement simple, and the price low being only eight annas. An excellent map of Lahore is bound in with the book. A Garden Calendar for the Plains of the Punjab is a useful feature as well as the Bye-Laws of the Lahore Municipality, Exchange Tables calculated on the reduced value of the rupee, and a Masonic Directory. The Street Directory is admirably arranged, the name of the house, its number on the map, its proprietor, its occupier with his designation are given in separate columns. An index List of the Public Buildings of Lahore with the road or locality in which each is situated is presented in handy table form. Without loss of time or too close searching one can find at once the information required in this excellent Directory.

THE Madras Board of Revenue has informed the Collector of Cuddapah that the orders issued by him to Tahsildars to proceed with collections in regard to land on which cotton, ragi, castor, dholl and garden crops have been grown, and on land on which cholum and pulses will yield more than an 8-anna crop, is contrary to the orders issued by the Board in February last on the subject, although the Collector has arranged that attachment and sales will not take place in really hard cases where ryots have no means of paying the dues. The Collector has been informed that remission for "dry" is granted not on crops, but on tracts; and that until a decision has been arrived at regarding dry remissions, collections should be restricted to wet lands. Collections are in no case to be made on wet lands on which crops have failed, and all doubtful items are to be held over till jamabandi. Stringent orders are at once to be issued to all Revenue Officers to follow the above course.

THE POLITICALS AND THE MAHARANI OF RADHANPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, MARCH 26.

I HAVE already brought to your notice the extraordinary harshness and discourtesy which have accompanied the grave injustice with which her Highness the Maharani of Radhanpur has been systematically subjected by the Administrator of the State, Major Lyde. The Maharani after long suffering appealed to H. E. the Governor for protection and redress and asked that her right to certain villages arbitrarily sequestrated should be made the subject of open inquiry in a Court of Law or other impartial tribunal. Lord Sandhurst wrote saying that there was no "intentional" discourtesy or disrespect and assuring her Highness that nothing of the kind was likely to recur. But as you shall see it has recurred accompanied in a most offensive and outrageous form.

On the 16th of February, counsel for the Maharani was informed by the Political Superintendent that he had fixed the 1st of March for the hearing of the dispute in reference to her Jivai villages. Her Highness' villages were given her many years ago by the late Nawab, in accordance with the usage of the State. The villages in question, all told, yielded a moderate revenue for the maintenance of the position of the Maharani. First one, then another, and finally all, have been seized by the Political Officer. Against this seizure the Maharani entered a protest, and by order of Government, the Political Agent, Colonel Jackson, fixed the 1st March for enquiry.

For the purpose of giving proper information to her counsel, Mr. Branson the Maharani despatched on the 25th February last, certain books of accounts of income and expenditure of villages, with her karkoon, one Lalluchand Swarupchand.

The cart in which the books were being conveyed was stopped at the town gate of Radhanpur by the Administrator's police, and was brought back to the zenana gates. The police superintendent got the box opened, and after having caused a list to be prepared of the books it contained, allowed the cart to proceed on its journey. He said he stopped the cart because he suspected it contained money, and that he would not have done so, if he thought that it merely contained books of accounts. After the cart had gone a good way, it was followed by the Administrator's sowars, and brought back after it had gone ten miles. It was again brought back to the zenana gates, and Major Lyde got the box broken open, and one of the books which contained the accounts of the village of Waghel, was taken possession of by him.

This indignity was followed by a letter from the Administrator, in which he stated that the Maharani had been called upon by his letter of 1st October last, to hand over to him the account-books of that village but that as she had not done so, he had ordered the police superintendent to take possession of three of them, and as they might possibly be of use to the Political Superintendent in fixing the amount of her Jivai, they would be sent to Palanpur. A very lame excuse, seeing that the books were being sent to Mr. Branson to enable him to produce them before Colonel Jackson, as part and parcel of the evidence in favour of her claim. The police superintendent's admission that the box was opened in the hope of finding money in it, was more near the truth.

But still more outrageous proceedings were to follow. Notwithstanding Lord Sandhurst' assurance to her Highness that the discourtesies and insults of which she had complained were not of a nature likely to recur, her palace has been entered, her Zenana searched, the floors dug up, walls thrown down, and her person searched, in the presence of the police as if she were a common thief or pickpocket. This is the well-nigh incredible history of what was done within a month of that assurance.

On the 15th of March, at about 8 a.m., without any previous notice or intimation, a party of the Administrator's police arrived at the gate of the Maharani's zenana, and took possession of the same. Some of them went in, and some remained outside, and the doors were closed. Such of the Maharani's people as were within the zenana limits, were prevented from going out, and those that were outside were prevented from going in. This was followed by a yadi or letter from Major Lyde, sent with the police superintendent, in which he stated, that from the information that he had received he thought it necessary to search the palace, and required that the Maharani should remove to another place, outside the palace limits, as the search could not be made in a satisfactory manner so long as she was there. In the same yadi Major Lyde intimated to her Highness that she would not be allowed to take anything with her until the same had been examined.

After the arrival of the yadi, Major Lyde himself came. He first went to the small house outside the palace limits to which the Maharani had been asked to remove. In one of the rooms of this place, the Maharani used to keep her account-books, and the upper storey of this, as well as the whole of the building, excepting the said room, was occupied by Major Lyde himself till the 3rd of March. This place he caused to be searched with the assistance of torch light, and he had the walls and floors sounded with hammers to ascertain whether there were any hollows in them in which treasure might have been concealed. During this search a book of the Maharani, containing an account of the mortgaged fields in Waghel village, was attached, and taken possession of by the police superintendent, to whom Major Lyde had left the work of the search when he went to the Palace. Thither Major Lyde repaired. He first went to the Roshan Baugh, a garden attached to the zenana, and closely inspected it. Then he went to an open court, in the rear of the Palace, called "Pai Bag," and sent for several servants and inquired of them whether they knew the whereabouts of the hidden treasure. The servants saying they never heard of any treasure, he caused the court-yard to be dug up in five or six places. Returning thence he sent word to the Maharani to remove forthwith to another building, which she declined to do. He then ascended the zenana staircase. The door on the upper storey entrance being closed, he caused it to be broken open, and intruded upon the Maharani's privacy to the consternation of herself and her daughters. He then went over the different rooms, inspected them, and had them locked and sealed. One of these rooms was the Maharani's sleeping apartment. Her bedstead and bedding were removed from it, and it was then locked and sealed, like the rest. After the rooms were thus closed and sealed a guard of thirty armed men was placed in and about the Palace.

On the evening of that day, Major Lyde addressed a yadi to the Maharani requiring her to leave the palace without giving him any further trouble, and intimated that it was only by doing this that she would be able to remove the "suspicion," as to whether there was treasure in the Palace or not, and that if she did not do so, his belief that she was concealing the treasure of the State would be strengthened. The form in which the suggestion came from the Administrator being exceedingly insulting, the Maharani declined to follow it.

Major Lyde having sent away the Maharani's cook, she, her two daughters, and all her attendants passed the whole day without food. They were unable even to get water for drinking. Their rooms being closed, her Highness and the two Princesses were obliged to have a bed prepared in the chawl.

On the next day (16th instant) Major Lyde appeared again in the morning at the Palace, and sent an intimation to the Maharani, through Nadelikhanjee, to remove herself from the Palace. The sealed rooms were all opened one after another, and closely examined. The walls and floors were sounded all over, the ground was dug up in several places, and the guard continued to be stationed in and about the dishonoured Palace.

On the 20th instant, the sleeping apartment was unlocked, and Major Lyde ordered the Maharani to shift into it. Before, however, she got into that apartment, the mistress of the girls' school was made to search the person of the Maharani, and all her attendants in the presence of Ahmadkhan and Nadelikhanji—a gross affront. After this a search was made with closed doors of the part of the Palace in which the Maharani had been staying from the time that the search operations commenced on the 15th instant.

On the 22nd, Major Lyde caused a terrace on the upper story of the Palace to be pulled down; it was as hollow; therefore it might contain treasure. Needless to say, it was never a treasure chamber. The inspection of the Palace has been concluded, and nothing has been discovered. But the digging operations are still going on. This is the third search for a mares-nest wich Major Lyde has spent his energies upon. Lieutenant Beale was satisfied with one. They each acted, apparently on distinct or definite "information," that in certain places an immense treasure had been hidden away by her Highness when it was fatuously alleged had taken it from the treasury the moment the late Nawab breathed his last. The story was notoriously the invention of a discarded servant. It was absolutely impossible to have taken treasure from the Toshiskana, for it was examined and sealed up in the presence of the whole durbar and a British officer immediately on the decease of the Nawab. They found the dust lying undisturbed on the floor and fittings, showing that no one had entered it for weeks. The contents corresponded exactly with the entries in the books. The result of these endless and insulting searches, renewed again and again with ever increasing energy,—Major Lyde actually tapped with a hammer the trees in the garden of the Palace,—shows clearly enough that Major Lyde has been fooled to the top of his bent. But that gallant political has a very high opinion of his own omniscience. It was he who, when taking over charge of the State, issued a proclamation, setting forth that whoever by words, spoken or written, or by signs, caused disaffection against his administration, should on conviction be punished with imprisonment for life! To an official of that stamp, it is a mere trifle to break into the zenana of a widowed Maharani, and have her and her daughters and attendants searched in the presence of two of his police officers, because he has a "suspicion" that treasure, which never existed, has been hidden on her person since it was not buried in the garden or under the floor or built up in a terrace.

THE ...

The Municipal Offi... hours ending, at 6 a. ... lowing results:—

Wards.			
A	Upper Colaba	[illegible]	[illegible]
A	Middle and Lower Colaba	[illegible]	[illegible]
A	Fort, Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
A	Fort, Northern	[illegible]	[illegible]
A	Esplanade	[illegible]	[illegible]
B	Mandvi	[illegible]	[illegible]
B	Chukla	[illegible]	[illegible]
B	Umarkhadi	[illegible]	[illegible]
B	Dongri	[illegible]	[illegible]
C	Market	[illegible]	[illegible]
C	Dhobi Talao	[illegible]	[illegible]
C	Fanaswadi	[illegible]	[illegible]
C	Bhuleshwar	[illegible]	[illegible]
C	Khara Talao	[illegible]	[illegible]
C	Khumbarwada	[illegible]	[illegible]
D	Khetwadi	[illegible]	[illegible]
D	Girgaum	[illegible]	[illegible]
D	Chaupati	[illegible]	[illegible]
D	Walkeshwar	3	[illegible]
D	Mahalakshmi	4	[illegible]
E	Mazagon	1	1
E	Tadwadi	4	0
E	Second Nagpada	1	1
E	Kamatipura	5	2
E	Tardeo	0	3
E	Byculla	1	1
E	First Nagpada	3	2
F	Parel	4	8
F	Sewri	6	0
F	Sion	3	6
G	Mahim	12	5
G	Worli	8	5
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	0
	Jain Hospital	0	0
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	3
	Port Trust Hospital	0	1
	St George's Hospital	0	0
	Parel Plague Hospital	0	6
	Grant Road Hospital	0	8
	Hindu Hospital	0	3
	Colaba Hospital	0	1
	Queen's Road Hospital	0	1
	Total	76	67
	Grand total to date	10,202	8,610

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 150.

THE RE-BUILDING OF BOMBAY.

With regard to the reconstruction of parts of Bombay, the Joint Commissioners have, we understand, carefully read and considered the report of Lord Reay's Committee of 1887. One of the most important of the recommendations then made by Mr. Arthur Crawford, was that Malabar and Cumballa Hills should be reserved exclusively for first-class dwelling houses. How little attention has been paid to this excellent suggestion is obvious to anyone who notices the number of dirty shops, stables and huts which have been run up the hill. The northern parts of the Town and Island are distinguished by encroachments. But these are most marked on the public roads leading to and over Malabar Hill. Walkeshwar is a notable example of this. The approach to the residence of the Governor himself has been so filched that in places two carriages cannot pass abreast. Had Mr. Arthur Crawford's excellent suggestion been folowed this state of things could never have existed long. In the matter of buildings people appear to have been allowed to do very much as they liked.

THE VALUATION OF CONDEMNED DWELLINGS.

Yesterday morning, the Peru Lane, at Bhendi Bazaar, again witnessed the continuation of the labours of Mr. Playford Reynolds and Dr. J. Pollen in the matter of the demolition of condemned dwellings. In addition to their work in making assessments, these officers were enabled to inspect several of the houses in this quarter, and make a survey of the spaces in the neighbourhood available for the erection of temporary chawls to house those who may be rendered homeless when their present dwellings are destroyed. Judging from certain remarks made by them from time to time, it would appear that no settled principles have been followed in condemning the houses. The work of condemnation seems to have been entrusted to many different officers, and the principles underlying their decisions in various cases are not at once apparent to the average observer. In some of the houses occupied by the Siddee community, the rooms are airy enough, but in the present state of the law, the prevention of overcrowding seems absolutely impossible. Many of the condemned house in Peru Lane, we understand, belong to poor widowed women and the small rents from the rooms form their sole source of income. It is impossible not to pity the fate of such comparative paupers, but if disease is to be stamped out insanitary dwellings must either be improved or destroyed. This work is necessarily one of time, and Bombay cannot be redeemed or rebuilt in a day. It must only be hoped that the work of the Reconstruction Committee will not end in the same way as the report of Lord Reay's Committee.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY.

The following is the summary of the weekly returns in connection with the bubonic plague, prepared for the information of the Government for week ending 6 a.m., on Thursday, the 25th inst.:—

HOUSES INSPECTED AS TO FITNESS FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

No. of houses visited	1,509
„ condemned	310
„ requiring alteration	138
„ referred for opinion to Engineer's Department	0

HOUSES INSPECTED IN REGARD TO WATER-CONNECTIONS.

No. of houses visited	947
„ where water-connections were cut off	142
„ where water-taps repaired	3

MEASURES ADOPTED IN HOUSES.

No. of houses disinfected and flushed	499
„ lime-washed	1,310
„ where roofs opened	1,028
„ where floors were dug up	441
„ vacated	299
„ destroyed by fire	48
„ where disinfectants were distributed	7,239

DRAINS.

Length cleaned	10,965 ft.

GULLIES.

No. of gullies flushed	1,273

HOSPITALS.

No. of patients	425
„ deaths	96
„ recoveries	58
„ patients under treatment	271

WARD RETURNS.

Attacks	472
Deaths	342

TOTAL MORTALITY.

Week under report	1,131
Previous week	1,213

REMARKS.

The total mortality from all causes was 1,131 against 1,213, 1,287, 1,397, 1,605, and 1,754 in the five preceding weeks, respectively, thus showing a steady decrease in spite of influx of population. The Section hospitals under the new organisation are rapidly approaching completion, and some are ready for use. Rigid inspection of all in-coming and outgoing people is held at the two causeways, between the hours of 6. a.m. and 7. p.m., by a medical staff and all traffic is stopped by a military guard between 7. p.m., and 6 a.m. The only exception being that meat-vans are allowed to enter Bombay by the Bandora-Mahim route. The work of preparing the new burial, ground, at Tank Bunder has been completed. 601 segregation sheds with accommodation for nearly 1,600 people, are available. The Health Department employed a daily extra staff of nearly one thousand people and the total of the Engineering Department staff was between four thousand and five thousand. New ambulances provided with rubber tires are being prepared for conveying the sick, and are very much appreciated, being open and comfortable. There is undoubtedly a general tendency towards abatement of the epidemic, and a number of cases have been found to have been imported. The total mortality, as compared with the preceding of five weeks, shows a steady fall.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION IN THE FORT.

During the 24 hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, the Justices of the Peace for No. 2 district, comprising the Fort and Esplanade, inspected 292 houses and 8 tents. The net result of the work of the 17 special constables was the discovery of three cases. Two of these were moribund and the patients died shortly after discovery, while the other was removed to hospital. The superstitious dread which still prevails in the mind of the poorer people regarding the hospitals was illustrated yesterday morning in the experience of Mr. J. N. Tata and Dr. Jehanjeer J. Cursetjee in the course of their second day's peregrinations. In the loft of a stable in Ravelyn Road, off Hornby Road, a Marathi woman was found to be suffering from the epidemic. Surgeon-Major Damania, the medical officer in charge of the district, was sent for, and agreed in Dr. Cursetjee's diagnosis of the case. A dhooly was sent for from the temporary plague office in the maidan for the purpose of conveying the sufferer to the Churney Road Hospital, the special hospital for the district not being in readiness to receive patients. The poor woman was convinced that she was being taken to hospital to be poisoned, and the assurances of the Justices that the only object in view was to give her a chance of recovery failed to soothe her agitation. The husband looked on with a somewhat stolid indifference, but walked by the side of the dhooly when his wife was carried away, and seemed glad to accept the offer of the Justices to go and live in a segregation camp near the hospital while his wife remains an inmate.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT COORLA.

There is some improvement at Coorla, and the heavy mortality of a few weeks ago has now been reduced to two or three deaths daily. This is largely due to the stoppage of the immigration of suspected persons ove

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...ental harship is occa- ...however, by the refusal ...causeway under any cir- ...look in the evening and ...mber of people living at ...y mills, and they require ...r hour than 6 o'clock in ...y's work and they do not ...until late at night. The ...the people living in Bombay ...orls. Possibly the provision ...ill meet this difficulty.

...TION OF IMMIGRANTS.

...t have appeared elsewhere it ...steps have been taken by any ...t immigrants into Bombay who ...found suffering from plague. We ...that those responsible for guarding ...ions and landing places are fully ...responsibility. Steps are being ...immediately concerned to see that ...Bombay by land and by sea are ...proper medical examination. It will ...on the part of those responsible officers ...ases penetrate the city from without. ...the doubts that exist as to the period of ...n of the disease it is almost next to ...le to prevent the importation or re-impor- ...of the malady, but all that can be done is being done and will be done to detect and prevent sufferers from plague again infecting the city from without. The causeways approaching Bombay are being carefully watched. Dr. Pollen, the Collector of Customs, has, in consultation with the Health Officer of the Port, made arrangements for the prevention of the invasion of the disease from the sea. Dr. Pollen is acting with great judgment and tact in the matter, and as he is not the man to do things by halves, the public may rest assured that so far as landing places are concerned no cases will be allowed to be admitted from the sea. We understand that the Consulting Engineer for Railways and the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay fully realise their responsibility in this connection so far as contagion by railways is concerned.

MEETING OF JUSTICES OF OMERKHARI AND MANDVIE.

At seven o'clock, yesterday morning, the Plague Committee met Mr. Nazar Mahomed Fatehally at Charni Road to see the site for the proposed Sullemani Borah Hospital. The General, who was accompanied by Dr. Dimmock and Mr. James, approved of the ground-floor of the building to be utilized as a ward where six beds could be accommodated. The Committee then accorded their sanction to the opening of the hospital on the usual terms.

They then drove to Jail Road, near the Omerkhari Gaol, and met justices residing in Omerkhari District, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. Visram Patel, and Moulvie Hedaet Ali were the only justices present. Dr. Ismail pointed out that ...was in charge of the Khoja Fever Hos...l and could not spare time in the morn... He should therefore be excused from ...se-to-house visitation duty. The General asked ...what other manner he wished to be useful to the ...mittee. Dr. Ismail was ready to visit houses ...make inspection from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. ...Committee thought that being in charge of ...ver hospital he might be excused from the duty ...aking the house-to-house visitation. Dr. Ismail ...made several suggestions to the Committee ...he was asked to write out and send on to the ...f the Committee for consideration. The ...suggestion was that by the beating o... the wrong impression should be removed ...minds of the masses that the authorities ...to hospital all patients no matter what ...ness was. During the house-to-house ...the justices should not be accompanied by ...y. Some respectable people of the locality ...residents of the streets would honor ...mpany the justices, and that would be ...le.

...ittee next drove to the Musjid Bunder ...where they met Justices residing in Mandvi District. The justices present were Dr. Jijibhoy P. Nicholson, Messrs. Moses Samuel, Fakirji Jivaji, Haji Abd Satar, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and Vithalrao Vandekar. Dr. Barnard Medical Officer in charge of the District, was also present. General Gatacre asked the justices what particular gentlemen from among those present would be ready to do duty in Omekhari district, as out of four, two justices for that district were excused from the work. Dr Ismail Jan Mahomed was in charge of a hospital, and Mr. Mahomed Ali Adamji Peerbhoy was busy with his own hospital. The justices then suggested what particular localities would suit them, and the General left it to Mr. James to decide the details in consultation with them.

THE CHURNEY ROAD HOSPITAL.

Yesterday afternoon, Dr. Pollen, the Collector of Bombay, visited the Churney Road Hospital, and found the nurses and sepoys in attendance and the hospital in perfect working order but there were then no patients. It should be remembered that Charney Road is now the nearest hospital to Malabar Hill, and sufferers from the hill can most conveniently be conveyed there.

PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS.

The following are the hospital returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning:—

Hospitals.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Cured.	Under Treatment.
Arthur Road, Hospital	9	8	0	94
Parel Govt. House, Hospital	12	4	1	81
Bapty Road, Hospital	8	9	0	33
Hindu Hospital	6	4	0	31
Parsee Hospital	2	0	0	10
Khoja Hospital	2	0	0	8
Police Hospital	4	0	0	5
Port Trust	0	0	1	3

The Plague Committee will proceed this (Saturday) morning on their tour of inspection on a line between Pydhownie Road and Imambara, bounded on the north by Omerkhari, on the west by Parel Road, and east by Memonbara. The district will be cordoned by the police, and the Military will be present on the ground as before.

Lieutenant G. Warneford, assistant to the Secretary, Plague Committee, proceeds this (Saturday) morning to Manipur to join his Regiment, 44th Gurkhas.

Two huts belonging to a woman, named Parwuttee, and situated at Girgaum Back Road, having been condemned by the Municipality as unfit for human habitation, were destroyed by fire on Thursday.

Four persons, three men and one woman, were, on Thursday, removed from their houses, at Pirkhan Lane, to hospitals, suffering from bubonic fever. The men were taken to the Bapty Road Hospital, and the woman was conveyed to the Hindu Hospital at Sussex Road.

1,482 shops and 315 private houses are closed in E ward.

805 persons left Bombay, yesterday morning, by sea, for their native places.

The Mazagon, Hongkong, and E. D. Sassoon mills are still closed.

SUICIDE UNDER BUBONIC FEVER DELIRIUM.

Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the Khoja Durgah, Tandal Street, touching the death of a Khoja married woman, named Ladubai, aged twenty-eight years, wife of Karamally Alibhoy, a resident of Vesava, at present temporarily putting up in Bombay. Deceased and her husband arrived in Bombay from Vesava on the 19th instant and put up with their relatives on the fourth floor of a house at Tandal Street, Mandvi. Three days after their arrival Ladubai was attacked with the bubonic fever, which increased in severity, and on Thursday she became delirious. Her husband got frightened, and about half-past 9 o'clock at night he and her brother went to the Khoja Jamatkhana to make arrangements for her removal to the Khoja Plague Hospital. During their absence deceased, whose delirium was at its height, jumped out of a window on the fourth floor and fell on her head into the sweeper's gully, a height of about forty feet, sustaining a bleeding wound on her head. Deceased's husband, and her brother who had gone to the Jamatkhana, had just returned and were going upstairs, when they heard the noise of a fall. They immediately ran downstairs, and going into the sweeper's gully, saw deceased lying unconscious. They picked her up, brought her out of the gully, and having hailed a victoria, placed her in it, to convey her to the J. J. Hospital, but before the conveyance could reach the hospital, she died on the way. Her body was then taken to the Khoja Durgah, and kept there during the night. Her sister-in-law stated that she tried to prevent the deceased from going to the window, but she was shoved aside by her. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide while under the influence of bubonic fever delirium.

A THREATENED STRIKE BY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN.

A correspondent states that about 500 Municipal workmen at work in the Kamatipura section threatened a strike on Wednesday last unless they got their wages due for the last two months. These men were extra hands employed in connection with special plague work, and they stated that before being engaged by the Municipality they had been without employment, and were therefore without the means of living. They were told that arrangements would be made to pay them.

RE-OPENING OF SCHOOLS.

The Parsee Girls' Schools Association's schools are to be re-opened from 1st April. The proprietors of the three private boys' schools, the Fort High, the Proprietary and the New High School, have decided to re-open their schools from the 5th April, with the understanding that, on the occurrence of a plague case near any of the schools they should all be closed simultaneously.

THE DISEASE AT BULSAR.

A Bulsar correspondent, in his letter of Saturday last, states that the Hongkong doctor, Dr. Lawson, visited the town on Friday and inspected the different streets. The force of the plague still continues, as 18 deaths occurred on Friday, and 11 on Saturday.

BAILIFFS AND THE PLAGUE.

Mr. Lely, the Commissioner for the Northern Division, has, according to a Surat correspondent, written to Mr. Walker, the Judge, directing that when bailiffs of the civil courts of the zillah went out to serve summonses and other process, they should do their business and leave the places they went to at once. If unavoidably delayed, they were at once to communicate with the village patel, who would be bound to make arrangements for their feeding and housing. The patels of villages have also been directed to the same effect.

THE EPIDEMIC IN DAMAUN.

The epidemic has taken a serious turn in Damaun also; and four or five deaths take place daily. Great consternation prevails among the people in consequence, and many have fled to other places. Owing to this serious state of affairs, the authorities asked Professor Haffkine to come and use his protective lymph; but he regretted to reply that, owing to his numerous engagements, he was unable to come, but would send his assistant, Dr. Rustomjee Kallapesi, to Damaun.

THANA.

A correspondent, writing on Thursday, says:—Owing to the prevalence of plague the Chairman of the Managing Committee, Thana Municipality, has left the station and is living at Mumra on the Panval Road. The following are the names of the principal Brahmin residents of Thana; who have fallen victims to the bubonic plague during the last week:—Mr. Laxumanrao S. Kharkar, pleader, District Court, Mr. Gangadhar B. Korday, clerk, District Court, Mr. Kasinath V. Kanay, clerk, Accountant General's Office, Vishnoo Punt and Balla, sons of Mr. Tatia Joshi Vaidiya (Native doctor). Mr. Laxumanrao was in the enjoyment of good health, when he proceeded to Bombay in order to get himself inoculated on the 20th instant. He was inoculated with the well-known toxin serum at Bombay, and on his return to Thana the following day he became worse and died in the evening from the effects of the epidemic. All the Musalmans of this place expect a favourable reply from Government to the memorial made on their behalf, in connection with the bubonic plague, by Kazi Mahomed Ismail Mehri (the custodian of the Grant Road burial-ground), of Bombay, on Monday last. Mr. Aston, I.C.S., has been transferred to Sattara. He will be relieved by the District Judge of Nassik shortly. There were three deaths and no new cases; but there was one concealed case (of one Dongray) discovered by Plague Inspector Mr. Newson yesterday. There are now nineteen patients in the Municipal Segregation Hospital. It is said that four concealed persons (Goorow, his wife, Dasoo and Moolji's nephew) attacked with the plague cases were recovered in Thana lately.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY HOSPITAL.

The daily report of Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital Queen's Road shows for yesterday:—Remained, 4 males, 1 female; total, 5. Died, 1 male; remaining, 3 males, 1 female.

BANDORA FEVER RELIEF FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been received.

	Rs.
Mr Cassumbhai E Ootuuwala	5
Mr Mahomed Ganji	5
Mr N J Mody	5
A D S	5
Sympathy	1
Mr D Fernandes	5
Mr Hormusji Cooverji Mody	5
Asst Surgeon A P Fernandes	10
Mrs Sonabai Panthaky	10
Miss J Panthaky	5

Further subscriptions will be thankfully received by Assistant Surgeon J. F. Gonsalves.

POONA.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Thursday show the following results:—

Peths	Cases	Deaths.
Sudashiv	1	0
Butwar	3	0
Rawiwar	6	1
Narayan	1	0
Raste	4	0
Kasba	4	0
Bhamburda	2	1
Bhowani	2	0
Vetal	1	0
Nihal	2	0
Shanwar	3	1
Somwar	2	0
Nana	3	1
Sukerwar	1	1
Ganesh	1	1
Ganj	0	0
Ghorpade	0	0
Plague Hospital	0	22
Total	31	28
Total to Date	1140	833

The total mortality from all causes was 55.

The special plague hospital returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Thursday show that there were 168 cases remaining under treatment up to 8 a.m. on Wednesday and 26 cases were admitted during the above 24 hours making a total of 194 cases of which 19 died and 175 remained under treatment.

Of the 26 new cases admitted at the Special Plague Hospital 21 were from the City, 3 from the Cantonment of Poona and 2 imported cases.

There were 5 new cases and 1 death at the Hindoo Plague Hospital during the above 24 hours, 25 cases are remaining under treatment.

Seven cases were admitted at the Mahomedan Plague Hospital 4 died and 35 remained under treatment.

Two persons were found affected with the plague among the arrivals at the Railway station. They were sent to the Special Plague Hospital. One of the previously imported cases died at the Plague Hospital.—*Herald*.

PLAGUE IN KARACHI JAIL.

KARACHI, March, 24.

The Civil Hospital returns for the 21st instant give 12 convalescents, 3 deaths, and 59 patients remaining. The returns on the 22nd instant show 13 convalescents, 69 patients, and 3 discharged cured.

The new Executive Committee appointed by the Governor started work to-day. They inspected some parts of the town and the new Kalancote, Merseypuri and Runchore camps.

A case of plague occurred in the Jail yesterday and was promptly removed to hospital. The place was thoroughly disinfected, the prisoners in the infected ward quarantined, and 18 prisoners inoculated. More will be inoculated to-morrow. The Jail Superintendent, Mr. Dadabhai Munsiff, deserves great credit for his wise and prompt action.

The fresh plague cases on the 22nd instant were 44 and the deaths 29; and the total to date are 2,842 cases and 2,425 deaths.

DR. YERSIN'S INOCULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would be interesting if Dr. Yersin could give the statistical result of his inoculations in Bombay. Seeing that he practically selects his cases, it is presumed, he considers, such as being suitable to his purpose or anticipated success. But if his operations are to be limited to these instances, I fear the hospitals will still be in their existing plight in having to handle hopeless cases of long-standing, where in the majority of admissions it is next to impossible to produce even a temporary rally. If patients can be secured in their primary invasion, or comparatively fresh, the percentage of success is favourable. St. George's Hospital demonstrated this, and were helped no doubt with the previous physical superiority of their sufferers, together with the special and peculiar immunity which Europeans appear to enjoy in resisting the disease.

We expected that Dr. Yersin's presence would have helped to fill the gap of difficulty in which we labour, by an improved method of treatment in the class of cases coming under our observation daily, but on his visiting the Grant Road Hospital, I was extremely disappointed to find his disinclination to select a single patient for inoculation. He, however, operated on four patients in the Sahebs' Servants Hospital, and, I take it for granted, he did so, as being of the kind in which his serum was expected to prove beneficial. The details are as follows:—

(1) Data Gangadeen, registered date of attack, 9th March, inoculated 11th, 12th, and 13th March. Admission temperature 105°, died on 17th March, with a temperature of 104°8—complication pneumonic tendency—no relief experienced.

(2) Kaitan, registered date of attack 10th March inoculated 12th, 13th, and 14th March, admission temperature 101°, died on 18th March, with a temperature of 101°5. The temperature during the course of inoculations having touched 101 three times, and the day previous to death this patient developed a bubo in each side of neck, having previously had one in a groin, no relief follows any of the inoculations.

(3) Bhagwan, registered date of attack, 13th March, inoculated on 14th and 15th March, admission temperature, 105°6, died 16th March, with a temperature of 99°6, the temperature a few hours before death having indicated 105°6. No benefit, not even of a temporary nature, occurred.

(4) Ameen, an ayah, registered date of attack, 11th March, inoculated on 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th March. This case is still not pronounced as plague, nor reported yet as such, she had no bubo on admission, nor lung complication, but four hours after the second inoculation, experienced a slight enlargement of the lower left mammary gland. Her blood and sputa is being investigated; meanwhile, she is on hospital treatment. During the period of inoculation she showed no improvement, and feared a repetition of the pain, which the inoculation of large quantities of serum produced in the locality of insertion.

Here is an immediate death rate of 75 per cent, the remaining case not being decided on as definite plague. Indeed, I may mention, as a passing event, that several Europeans (including two ladies) came into my hands lately, whose condition so simulated plague even to the appearance of an enlarged gland, that without a careful diagnosis and appreciation of facts, they might easily, and with the existing epidemic, have been declared as such. Each were quite well in two days (I can give their names and addresses). Now, had these cases been inoculated with a successful issue, they would have given us erroneous statistics. The serum apparently is on its trial here, and when it is used, the slightest suspicion of doubt as to a genuine case should be put under bacterial investigation, since, as I have stated, we may get a form of fever, simulating plague so closely, that the difficulty lies in pronouncing it to be neither a modified or actual attack.—Yours, &c.,

ALFRED McCABE DALLAS.

REFUGEES WEAR OUT THEIR WELCOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been somewhat amused with the account which a correspondent sends to your journal about Mr. Hudson's recent visit to Borivli. I understand that the energetic young officer was invited by someone of the runaways of Bombay, now residing at Borivli, on a representation that Borivli and Babhai were in danger of an outbreak of the epidemic, and that the villagers would be grateful to him, if he personally attended and examined their wants and needs on the spot. To his surprise, however, he found that the malcontents who grouped about him were chiefly the refugees, and that the wants and needs set before him were those which were mainly created by them, and now suffered equally by them, as by the permanent residents. It is these immigrants who have over-crowded themselves in various hamlets. It is they who contribute considerably to the nuisance and filth of the village. It is they who have been consuming the water-supply, thus emptying and drying the village wells and tanks. These people have not contributed a pie to our Local Fund Revenue, and, surely, they cannot be serious in calling upon a public officer to supply their wants of water and conservancy out of such fund. Frightened out of their wits, they have taken shelter in these suburbs, and some of them as they pass to be men of public spirit and philanthrophy, they ought rather to depend on their own resources to meet their present temporary contingency, than seek the aid from the poor villagers' fund. Bai Motlibai has made a donation of Rs. 15,000 for the Andheri refugees. Our new friends here should at least contribute Rs. 500. A couple of wells could be dug up within a fortnight for an amount much less than that, and the rest could be employed for other needs. Lest the interests of the permanent dwellers of Babbai and of other villages of Salsette may not suffer by any representations which these refugees may make to the Collector, I have penned the above.—Your, &c.,

JEHANGIRJI HORMUSJI DADYSHET.

Polsar, March 25.

A WAIL FROM BASSEIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the departure of Mr. Lely, and the Assistant Collector from this town, the plague has been raging here so furiously that the inhabitants have been struck with panic, and are running to nooks and corners of the district, in the hope of escaping the grip of the horrid monster. It is rumoured that the daily market is to be shifted from its usual site to a more convenient place—it being in the centre of the infected area. With all the precautionary measures proposed to be taken, the Municipal Schools, located in its vicinity, are closed to this day in dread of the disease, were opened yesterday to the dismay of the children and the teaching staff. In spite of the peremptory order for lime-washing within twenty-four hours issued by themselves, the civicfathers thought it unnecessary to carry out the operation in tenaments in their charge—the school-buildings in particular. They ought to have closed the schools for a few weeks more. It is not worth while to keep the teachers in their chairs lecturing to the walls to one or two students at the most. This is not a solitary instance of being inconsistent in what men in power say and do here. Now, though plague cases are reported to the authorities here, they do not remove them to the segregation camp. When they can find outcases in out-of-the-way parts, they do not get an inkling of them when they are at their elbows. Punishments meted out for not reporting cases were up till yesterday marked with a spirit of leniency, but in a moment of inspired activity the local magistrate fined a delinquent Rs. 10, or sentenced him to undergo incarceration. Though the Commissioner of the Division heard the complaints of the people anent the inadvisibility of entrusting so many lives to the mercy of one medical officer, no action is being taken to afford relief. The delay may be due to complicated official machinery, but when any appointment be made it will be too late and the poor inhabitants will simply be saddled with the extra expenditure.

Though booths have been erected at a distance from the town for the removal of the patients, no provision is made as to their food. The Municipal peons in charge of the sheds are seen nowhere, but they are helpless if asked for a little *kanji*. The patient has to put up with pangs of hunger, if he has nobody to look after him from among his relations. When a patient is removed to the camp, the first difficulty is who should attend the patient, and who should vacate the building inhabited? Servants are not available even after payment of double or tribble wages. The relations of the patient have thus been compelled to hand them over and look to the convenience and comforts of healthy members? But under these circumstances are the authorities prepared to take charge of the property of the affected? Of course not; then what course is left for the relations of the sick to follow? If death occurs it must be reported to and certified by the doctor—plague authority, or else it is presumed to be a plague case, and dealt with accordingly. Responsibility of reporting cases chiefly did lie on the shoulders of the relations of the sick, but it is now shared by everyone coming to their help—the medical practitioners and corpse-bearers too. The effect of this hard measure is the utter helplessness of the patient to the time of his death, and even after. What a hardship is this! Private medical practitioners have closed their business, and the sick are thus left at the mercy of one in whom they have no confidence. Will this state of things insure life or death, and who is responsible? Will not Government move in the matter and allay the sufferings of the distressed ryots, taking into consideration plague already settled among them, and gaunt famine almost peeping in?—Yours, &c.,

V. N. G.

NATIVE PROTESTANT CHRISTIANS AND THE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me space in your columns to draw attention to the remarkably low mortality from plague amongst the Native Protestant Christians in this city? Numbering as they do about 1,500, the deaths amongst them from the prevailing epidemic for the last six months have been at the rate of 15 per thousand per annum, while amongst non-Protestant Christians, the plague-mortality for the same period has been at the rate of 3?95 per thousand per annum. As a body the Protestants have remained in the city.—Yours, &c.,

T. A. FREEMAN, Lieut.-Colonel.

THE REPORTED STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the telegram appearing in to-day's "Gazette," that a strike is in contemplation by the guards of the G. I. P. Railway, the guards wish to deny that any such movement is or has been contemplated. Will you therefore deny the statement in your next issue, as it is absolutely untrue?—Yours, &c.,

March 25. A GUARD.

CHEATED OF HIS RIGHTS.

For the first time within the history of British rule in Burma, says a Rangoon paper, the execution of a military death warrant was carried out in the Central Jail on the 19th inst. There have been numbers of cases throughout India where soldiers sentenced to death by military courts martial have been hanged in civil prisons, but the execution of Narian Singh, of the 15th Madras Infantry, for the murder of his Subadar, is the first of its kind which has taken place on a scaffold in Burma. The circumstances connected with the crime must be fresh in the memory of the public. The subadar, who was very popular in the regiment, had caused Narain Singh to be reduced from a naik to the ranks, and that seemed to have so incensed the man, that he went behind his officer, and deliberately fired a shot at him, which proved fatal a few days afterwards. A court, martial was summoned, and at it the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to death. On the morning of the execution, with his hands handcuffed behind him the prisoners advanced to the rail surrounding the scaffold, and said "I have not been treated fairly; you should shoot me." "If you want to hang me here, why not try me in a civil court, and then let that civil court say that I am guilty before you hang me. I joined the regiment to die by being shot, and if you find me guilty by court martial, then you should shoot me. I am not afraid of the rope, no, but I want to be shot. Sahibs, send me to a civil court, and let them try me there; then hang me here. I don't mind dying. It's nothing to die, but I want to be shot like every other soldier."

For several minutes the condemned man stood protesting against his execution, and the jail clock had sounded the hour of seven before he finished.

A LAKH of rupees has been placed at the disposal of Colonel Barr, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, by the Central Committee of the Famine Relief Fund. This is the first amount given for distressed areas in Native States.

ACCORDING to the final forecast of the wheat crop in the Central Provinces, the area is just over 2 million acres or one-half the normal area. The anticipated yield varies much from district to district, the outlook being least favourable in Hoshangabad, Nimar, and the north of Saugor, where it is put as low as 4 to 6 annas. The linseed crop is virtually a complete failure, the area having fallen from 1,788,405 acres to 482,000 acres, and the yield, taking the provincial outturn as a whole, being put at 5 annas.

THE native officers of the regular army who are attending the Queen's Commemoration, will sail from Bombay in the mail steamer of May 15th. The Imperial Service officers will leave a fortnight earlier. Among officers of distinction will be Sir Pratap Singh, o Jodhpur, and Colonel Afzur Jung, of Hyderabad. Colonel Mellis, Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops, proceeds home in advance on April 3rd. Major Phayre, Commandant of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, and Major Turner, Commandant of the Bodyguards, are the officers selected to accompany Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to England with the native officers on the occasion of the Queen's Commemoration.

A CURIOUS instance of the extraordinary credulity of the native is given in a letter published by an up-country paper on the subject of the plague prevention regulations at Itarsi station on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. Travellers who show suspicious symptoms are removed to a hospital. "I have heard from more than one," writes this correspondent, "that sending to the hospital shed means sure and certain death. Some of them have in confidence told me that the disease being incurable the medicines that are given at this hospital have one object in view, viz., to shorten the period of suffering by accelerating the end." "This belief," he adds, "seems to be general and to be growing day by day stronger and stronger." Lest the story should be dismissed as too absurdly extravagant for credence, a very similar report may be noticed as having been in circulation recently in the Damoh District in connection with the famine. The first lists of persons deserving village relief were defective, and by way of explanation, the Deputy Commissioner reported that "the faulty compilation seems to have been largely due to a rumour, which seems to have gained general credence, that the Government was preparing these list in order to transport all the persons whose names should be entered." We doubt if any Government in the world has ever had to govern under conditions where the most calumnious and extravagant explanations of its action were so greedily swallowed. All that can be done is to take every possible opportunity of disabusing the people's minds of these ridiculous canards, and of assuring them that nothing is further from the wish of Government than to interfere wantonly with their liberty or to run counter to their customs or prejudices. It is apt to be disheartening to think that all our efforts to checkmate famine and plague may engender more misunderstanding, resentment, and discontent, than if one had let things take their course—what we ought to do, said a pious and not unintelligent Mahomedan of the North-West Provinces, the other day, is to pray God that the plague may not come here, and no more is necessary—but then the Anglo-Indian administrator has to accept misunderstanding and calumny as part of the day's work.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

BELTS are coming again into vogue for the spring toilets. Some of the newest are made in bias satin, and many will be studded with jewels and jet spangles.

Five Ladies have taken the doctor's degree at Heidelberg. One of them, an American, made so brilliant a success that she was at once offered an appointment at the German zoological station near Naples.

In Paris just now the fashionable hats are laden with flowers and tilted far over the forehead, and the collars are worn so high that only the eyes of the wearers are visible. Even the tip of the nose is hidden if this can be tastefully managed.

It has been said that a woman is no more to blame for dressing prettily and attractively than a flower is at fault for blooming its brightest. It is every woman's duty to look as well as she can consistently with her circumstances, and because one has only small means and cannot command the luxurious elegance of dress that is indulged in by women of wealth, it is not necessary to dress shabbily or even unfashionably; taste and ingenuity may be made to take the place of money in a large degree.

Miss Ellen Terry's countless friends and admirers will regret to learn how sadly she has been suffering with her eyes of late. During the run of "Olivia" it was often with the greatest difficulty that she played at all. But it is hoped that a month's rest will invigorate her afresh for the rehearsals of "Mme Sans Gene." Miss Marion Terry, I learn, will be married ere so very long to her brother-in-law, Mr. Morris. She has proved a second mother to her late sister's children and everyone will wish her well in her new life.

Florence Nightingale has been called the "soldier's friend," but a writer who sketches her in the "Temple Magazine" prefers for her the title of "the patient's friend." How many a weary invalid will thank her for granting them the too-oft condemned cup of tea! 'A great deal too much against tea is said by wise people,' she writes. When you see the natural and almost universal craving in English sick for their 'tea' you cannot but feel that Nature knows what she is about."

The young person with chestnut-brown hair and hazel eyes is fortunate in her range of colours. All shades of brown, orange, and yellow are hers, for each one matches and accentuates some light in her hair or in her changing eyes. She generally has enough colour in her cheeks to make pink among her shades. If her eyes are of that particularly changeful hazel which grows green and grey at times, clear green which bring out the green lights in the eyes, greys and blues which produce the rim of grey in the eyes, are so among the colours she can wear becomingly.

In the many attempts at well-doing in the course of a child's life, one of the strongest incentives is the knowledge that his good efforts are appreciated. There are many parents who never take notice of the little childish struggles after perfection, and many more who never speak a word of praise. One father, known to the writer, was not only a father, but a friend, to his three boys during their childhood. He was implicitly trusted, promptly obeyed, and dearly loved. If the baby, in his daily development, attempted things beyond his years, the father was always ready with his encouragement, and success in efforts was met with, "That's the boy! That's my own little son." If the older boys did something specially to please their father, or did a hard duty simply because it was right, it never went unappreciated. It makes one's heart ache to think of the little army of sons and daughters who plan to please father or mother, who are either not noticed at all or are met with, "Oh, don't bother me, child." What could be sadder than a child's disappointment.

Let it be said of a man that he "has seen the world," or, in other and plainer words, that he is "fast," and there is instantly a singular glamour about him in the eyes of certain types of our girls—and girls as good and pure as were ever created. There can be no denying this strange fact. Sometimes the glamour is carried so far that the girl will allow it to completely cloud her vision, and she will marry a man known to have an unclean reputation; or, if it is not exactly unclean, it is regarded as doubtful, which is precisely the same thing, and only a more polite way of stating a distinction without a difference. Where a girl permits her judgment to go so far astray as to enter into matrimony with such a man, it is nothing short of a calamity. Fortunately, however, such cases are rare. For the most part, girls seem to be content to be pleased with the company of a man "with a history," as society sometimes elegantly calls him.

After the last Drawing-room, which was one of the finest for some years past, it was supposed that the function of three weeks ago would be of very small proportions. On the contrary, it was very crowded. For some time back it has always been difficult for those desiring to be presented to get the necessary application to the Lord Chamberlain in time. Indeed this form is beset with impediments. If the application is made before the Drawing-room is announced it is of no use, and the printed cards which used to be obtainable at the Lord Chamberlain's office are not now issued. An ordinary letter has to be forwarded in which the name of the person to be presented has to be clearly stated, as well as the lady who is prepared to present. Sometimes, at the last minute, those who are disappointed have the desired opportunity offered them on account of the illness of someone who has obtained the coveted cards.

On the present occasion the Drawing-room was held by the Princess of Wales, looking almost as young as her daughter, who stood beside her. The Prince, who is on the Riviera, was much missed, for he has a particularly kindly, gracious way of greeting his acquaintances. The Princess wore some magnificent diamonds, which accorded well with her dress of light tender pinky peach. Princess Christian and the Duchess of Connaught were also present, as well as the Duke of Connaught, looking pale and ill, and the Duke of York. The Duchess of Albany was, as usual, in black, relieved by a touch of mauve. Princess Victoria of Wales wore a particularly girlish and becoming dress of white tulle and satin, embroidered in silver and pearls. Among the presentations were many personal friends of the Royal ladies, and the monotony of the proceedings was continually broken by kindly greetings from the Royal circle. The Princess was a little late in entering the throne-room, and it was some time before the circle was formed and the members of the various Embassies were admitted.

The dress of the wife of the Turkish Ambassador was particularly noticed. It was of black brocade, with a large design of pale green velvet. The bodice was embroidered and intermixed with the same tone of green, the large collar of cream lace and chiffon forming a good background to the jewels. A green velvet train was lined with pale mauve and trimmed with black satin bows and plumes. A fine tiara of pearls, worn with many strings of pearls, combined to produce a truly magnificent costume. Countess Lewenhaupt, wife of the Swedish Ambassador, wore one of the handsomest black toilets at the Drawing-room. It was composed of black mirror velvet, made in style of Louis XIII., the train, which came from under the arms in a wonderful way, being made of black satin de Lyon, trimmed with black Chantilly, and caught up with bouquets of ostrich plumes and blush roses. The dresses worn by the gentlemen Diplomatic Corps are always full of interest. The colourings often bright, are enhanced by orders and ribbons, and some of the uniforms are very heavily bullioned. The Turkish Ambassador wore his fez in the throne-room and the Persian Minister his caftan which added picturesqueness. The Duchess of Devonshire presented the ladies of the Embassies. She wore black satin, beautifully embroidered with steel, and a black velvet train.

The *entree*, was limited. This privilege of entering the Royal presence before the general company is eagerly sought. Certain people of official position have it of right, other obtain it through special Royal favour, and, when once attained, keep it. They enter by a separate door, and leave their wraps and cloaks in a totally different room from that of the general company, and have no difficulty whatever in getting back to their carriages. But the rest of the world are at last beginning to learn that it is altogether a mistake to start too early. Even when the Queen is present she now never remains after she has received the diplomats and a few of those with the privilege of the entree. Those who reach the Palace about three oclock naturally find themselves in the last room, but as the move towards the throne-room has probably already commenced, they have but little waiting. They may, however, lose one of the prettiest spectacles in the function—the lingering in the picture gallery when the company, having left the throne-room, seems in the highest spirits, nervousness and tension having been abolished.

Among the *debutantes* where Lady Guildford, daughter of the Hon. Muriel North, in a very pretty dress, with a trelliswork of pearls over white satin mingled with silver. Her train was lined with lisse flounces, which were clearly visible as she stood. The Royal pages, whose business it is to arrange the trains, had probably failed in this case from lack of time. They gave a good deal of work on hand. The Countess of Guildford wore peach moire antique, with one of the beautiful jewelled panels in cream now seen on many Drawing-room dresses. In this case the panel was highly embroidered with gold, turquoises, and diamonds, matching the front and the back of her dress. The train of darker velvet was lined with cream satin and she wore some lovely point d' Alencon on her gown. Lady Kathleen Pilkington, who was presented on her marriage, was charmingly dressed with rare old lace, white satin, diamonds, and pearls. Lady Meysey Thompson, one of the prettiest and most graceful women at the Drawing-room, wore a dress of white satin and Lincoln green, embroidered with large silver leaves. A new mode of wearing diamonds is to be noted. They are congregated into long pointed tags, and attached to the ends of bows. Thus arranged they look charming, and increase the glitter, swaying with every movement of the wearer.

The first long dress worn by the girl of seventeen is always an exciting subject to the young wearers. They long to start on the journey of life, thinking to find it a path of endless pleasure, with flowers for ever by the way and shady trees overhead. The long vistas look delightful to the unschooled imagination, and the first long dress seems to be the introduction to it all. They have done with the simplicities of the school room, and sometimes desire rather more elaboration in the garments of young womanhood than would be altogether appropriate. A happy compromise between the two extremes would be material, satin cloth in a soft tone in a cornflower blue, with bands of braid and trefoils on the skirts in a deeper tone of blue, approaching to navy tint. The yoke of the dress also in this darker shade, and the glossy cloth drawn up over it in points, two of which are carried up to the collar, and one to the top of either sleeve. This bodice fastens up the left side. The belt is in the dark blue silk, and is edged with the braid, and a panel of the silk is let into one side of the skirt, the tabs of the sleeves being lined with the darker blue. The hat shows the favourite round shape of the present moment, is made of blue fancy straw, with a high conical crown, and is trimmed with flowers and tall loops of chene ribbon, on which the prevailing blue is relieved with tones of cream and amber, and groups of dreamy-looking flowers in pink and rose.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former color and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's the English Hair Restorer.

A FEW INCHES OF PLAIN ENGLISH.

NOWADAYS men are doing all sorts of wonders by means of electricity, both in mechanics and in chemistry. Even by the papers that they expect to be able to produce real diamonds by it. Perhaps they may; marvels never cease. But we will wait till they do before we crow over that job. Up to this time, anyway everything that is both valuable and useful is the fruit of hard work. Even diamonds are mostly got out of rocky mines. And, within reasonable limits, it is good for us to have to work. Ten shillings honestly earned is better for a man than twenty in the shape of a legacy.

The best condition of things for any country would be when fair wages could be earned straight along, without loss or deduction for any reason. But in the present aspect of human affairs this is impossible. whose fault it is we cannot now discuss.

One source of loss, however, is plain enough, and some remedy for it ought to be found. In England and Wales every working man averages ten days of illness per year, making the total loss of wages from this cause about £16,000,000 a year. We are talking of the *average*, you see. But inasmuch as *all* working-men are not ill every year, this average does not fairly show the suffering and loss of those who *are* ill. In any given year many will lose no time at all, while others may lose individually from ten days to six month each. No charity, no savings, no income from clubs, &c., can make up for this—even in money alone to say nothing of the pain and the misery.

Alluding to an experience of his in 1888 Mr. George Lagdon says, "I had to give up my work." How this came to pass he tells us in a letter dated from his home in White House Road, Stebbing, near Dunmow, August 24, 1892. He had no inherited disease or weakness, so far as he knew, and was always strong and well up to April of that year—1888. Then his strength and energy began to leave him. He felt tired, not as from work, but as from power gone out of him through some bodily failure. He sat down to his meals, but not with his old eagerness and relish. There was a nasty copper-like taste in his mouth, his teeth and tongue were covered with slime, and his throat clogged with a kind of thick phlegm, difficult to "hawk up" and eject.

He also speaks of a nagging pain in the stomach, flatulency, and much palpitation of the heart as having been among his symptoms. As the ailment—whatever it was—progressed he began to have a hacking cough which, he says, seemed as if it must snake him to pieces. He could scarcely sleep on account of it. One of the most alarming features of of his illness, however, were the night sweats, for the reason that they showed the existence of a source of weakness which must soon, unless arrested, end in total prostration. In fact he was obliged to give up his work altogether. To him—as to any once active man—this was like being burried alive.

One doctor whom Mr. Lagdon consulted said he was consumptive, and he did indeed look that way. "For twelve weeks," he says, "I went on like this, getting weaker and weaker, and having reason to believe that it would end in my taking the one journey from which no traveller returns.

"It was now July—summer time, when life to the healthy is so pleasant and full of hope. At this time my sister-in-law got from Mr. Linsells (Stebbing) a medicine that I had not tried yet. After having used one bottle I felt better, and when I had used the second I was cured, and *have not lost an hour's work since*."

The reader will notice that between the date of his taking this medicine and the date of his letter there is an interval of four years. We may, therefore, infer that his cure was real and permanent. The medicine by the way, was Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. It is not likely he will forget its name nor what it did for him. His disease was indigestion and dyspepsia, the deadly enemy of every labouring man or woman under the son, no matter what they work *at* or work *with*—hands, brains, or both.

Is it necessary to draw a "moral"—school-book style from these facts? No, it is not. We have talked plain English, and that is enough.

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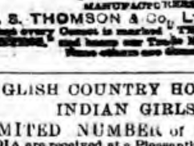


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